



Daily Report

East Asia

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Tuesday

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2-Day ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting Closes

Hayden on Asia-Pacific Stability

BK1007091988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says stability in the Asia-Pacific region will be strengthened through better exchanges of information on military matters. Mr Hayden was speaking in Bangkok at the end of the conference of foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and ASEAN's dialogue partners.

Mr Hayden said powerful military forces were located in Asia and the Pacific, and the region had important strategic points. He called for confidence-building measures to strengthen stability, such as better exchanges of military information between the superpowers and other countries of the region.

The foreign minister said the Soviet Union had already made a number of proposals, and although these contained some weaknesses and self-interests, they should not be dismissed. Mr Hayden added that the Asia-Pacific countries should make it clear that they were just as concerned with seeing improved international stability as any other part of the world.

Hayden on Refugee Conference

BK0807160188 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden was quoted as saying yesterday that he supports ASEAN's call for an international conference on the problem of Indochinese refugees. Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said Mr Hayden told Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila during a meeting at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok yesterday that he believed the timing was appropriate for countries in this region to tighten up their refugee policy.

In a joint communique issued after their 2-day annual conference, ASEAN foreign ministers called for an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations secretary general.

"Personally, I am attracted to the idea of having an international conference on refugees," Mr Sarot quoted Mr Hayden as saying.

Foreign Minister Hayden was among foreign ministers of ASEAN's six dialogue countries who arrived yesterday for their annual meeting with their ASEAN counterparts.

Canada To Extend Farm Aid

BK0907020388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark yesterday signed an agreement to extend 62 million baht over the next five years to help farmers in the Southeast Asian region.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila signed the memorandum of understanding on the ASEAN grain post-harvest programme on behalf of ASEAN.

The programme would improve the livelihoods of farmers and small entrepreneurs by aiding in such things as storage.

Trade Relations Examined

BK0907015788 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] The European Community yesterday allayed ASEAN fears that the European single market policy will lead to future protectionism and decline in investment outside the region.

Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said ASEAN raised its concern during its meeting with the EC delegation, saying that the EC unified market that will be set up in 1992 will reduce access for ASEAN's exports.

Sarot said ASEAN foreign ministers told the EC delegation that the unified market would become a very big market with about 320 million consumers leading to business competition among themselves and less investment elsewhere.

But the EC delegates tried to dismiss the ASEAN fears, explaining that the common market will be more open because the EC members depend heavily on foreign trade, accounting for 25 percent of their combined GNPs.

Meanwhile, in a separate meeting with the ASEAN foreign ministers, the United States agreed to a joint study on improving their economic relationship.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said the study would begin with a meeting of experts from members of ASEAN and the United States in his country later this month.

Japan

Soviet Official Views Problems in Relations

OW1207104088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT
12 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—A high-ranking Soviet official blasted Japan here Monday for anti-Soviet attitudes that swing from "overreactive" to "nonchalant."

Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the Soviet Communist Party's International Affairs Department, said in an exclusive interview with KYODO News Service that Soviet-Japan relations remain at the same low level.

At the same time, he said, the Soviet Union has been successfully expanding its friendly relations worldwide since instituting Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of "perestroika" and "glasnost."

"There has been no recent improvement in Soviet-Japan relations," he concluded, noting irony in the fact that Soviet relations with the United States and the European Community have "improved immensely."

Relations with China and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are also gradually improving, he said.

Kovalenko, an expert on Japan who speaks fluent Japanese, said that the Soviets have tried unsuccessfully in the past to win Japan over, but likened the process to a love-struck suitor courting a disinterested girl.

"It has to come from both sides," he said. He said there have been some low level exchanges but no "fundamentally meaningful improvements."

Kovalenko, currently on a nine-day visit to Japan through July 19 as head of a four-member mission, also charged that Japan has not demonstrated any intention to become "a serious trading partner."

He said the Soviets would like to double or even triple their trade volume with Japan. "Japan has things we want, and the Soviet Union is not so poor that it has nothing to provide to Japan," he said.

Referring to the storm of controversy surrounding Toshiba Machinery Co.'s illegal sale of sophisticated militarily applicable milling equipment to the Soviet Union, he criticized the way in which "Japan made such a big deal of the sale."

He denied the equipment was essential. "If that's the way it's going to be, go ahead, take them away, we don't need them, we can make better ones ourselves," he said.

Focusing on rising Japanese expenditures on its military forces, Kovalenko said, "While the Soviet Union is embarking on a path of demilitarization, Japan, however, is still making efforts to increase its military might."

Questioned about the so-called "northern territories" issue, a major thorn in Japan-Soviet relations, Kovalenko said that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze reiterated the Soviet stance that an issue over the Soviet-held islands near Hokkaido "does not exist," when he met with Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama in Moscow last month.

Kovalenko also said Japanese fears of the Soviet military presence on the islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu of Hokkaido are groundless.

"There is only a single military division in that long, long Kurile Archipelago," he said. Japan denies the occupied islands belong to the chain.

"Japan gets so worked up over such an insignificant disposition of troops," he said.

He said the Japanese preoccupation with the matter prevents them from viewing the "great panorama" of possibilities between Japan and the Soviet Union.

He said that even when the Soviet Government makes a move that merits praise from Japan, the Japanese Government feigns ignorance and no encouraging words are forthcoming.

He said that the relevance of perestroika has gained worldwide recognition, however Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has only so far remarked to the effect that "things haven't really changed."

On the possibility of a Gorbachev visit to Japan, Kovalenko said Shevardnadze and Kuriyama discussed the matter when they met in Moscow late last month.

"Sooner or later it will be realized," Kovalenko said, adding that the timing depends on "how well (Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke) Uno and Shevardnadze prepare the way for it."

Kuriyama and Shevardnadze agreed that Uno should meet with Shevardnadze in New York in September, when they will both be attending a session of the United Nations General Assembly, he said.

Gorbachev reportedly told Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi during her visit to Moscow in early May that he would not make a purely symbolic Japan visit and that there would have to be a concrete agenda.

As to whether or not Shevardnadze will visit Japan, "that depends on how the talks (with Uno) go," Kovalenko said. He said Shevardnadze is a busy diplomat, but realizes that "it is his turn to visit Japan."

Sending Special Envoy to DPRK Considered
SK1007001988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Japan seeks to send a top ruling Liberal Democratic Party official to north Korea as special government emissary to improve their relationship.

The move is prompted by South Korean President No Tae-u's July 7 declaration in which he said he was willing to help Japan and the United States improve relations with Pyongyang, a Japanese government source said Saturday.

The Japanese government is reviewing its north Korean policy and seeking official contacts with the north Korean State Administration Council, said the source who did not want to be identified.

Japanese government officials are studying sending special emissaries led by top LDP officials to Pyongyang to arrange official contacts between the two countries, he said.

An LDP official also confirmed that the ruling party and the government were actively discussing sending a special delegation to Pyongyang.

The mission will convey to Pyongyang Japan's sincere effort to improve their relationship, he said.

The Japanese government conveyed its cabinet secretary's July 7 special statement to Pyongyang through a third country, he said.

The statement called for opening official contacts and dialogue with north Korea to build a closer relationship.

If Pyongyang shows a favorable response, he said, Japan will take various reciprocal steps.

Japan may lift its sanctions against north Korea for its midair destruction of a KAL jetliner last November before the Seoul Olympics, depending on Pyongyang's attitude, he said.

New PRC Envoy Optimistic About Ties
OW1107134688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's upcoming trip to China will boost bilateral understanding and economic ties, Yang Zhenya, the new Chinese ambassador to Tokyo, said Monday.

Yang, who arrived last month to take up his Tokyo assignment, told a welcoming reception here that Beijing attaches great importance to its ties with Japan and is working hard to make the August 25-31 trip a success.

The trip will be Takeshita's first to China since taking office last November.

"I'm wholly optimistic about the future of Sino-Japanese friendship," Yang said.

A Japanese expert married to a Japan-born wife, Yang also cautioned against one-sided optimism regarding the Sino-Japanese relationship.

"It would be inevitable for problems to crop up as the two countries, each with a different social system and historical background, seek an all-around development in their relations," he said.

Yang, a fluent Japanese speaker, delivered the prepared speech in Japanese before a crowd of 1,200 guests, most of them politicians and business executives.

Among the politicians present were Socialist Party leader Takako Doi and Michio Watanabe, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council.

The ambassadorship was Yang's second assignment in Tokyo. He previously served as a first secretary and then counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo from 1976 to 1982.

Yang's wife, Han Qiufang, was born in Nagoya and attended the Aichi Prefectural No. 1 girl's high school.

Han also serves at the Chinese Embassy, as a counsellor in charge of friendship exchanges.

Uno Returns From ASEAN Ministers Meeting
OW1107141788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno returned home Monday evening from a six-day visit to Thailand.

Uno attended a meeting of foreign ministers from six Southeast Asian countries and their six dialogue partners.

Reaffirms Support for Sihanouk
OW1107192588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Monday Japan's policy of supporting the Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom

Sihanouk remains unchanged despite his sudden resignation as president of Democratic Kampuchea announced earlier in the day.

Uno, who met reporters upon his return from a six-day visit to Thailand for an expanded foreign ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, also expressed his hope that Sihanouk will continue to be active as a key figure in ending the Kampuchean conflict.

Concerning the planned visit to Japan by Sihanouk, Uno told reporters that he hopes the leader of the anti-Vietnamese coalition will visit Japan as scheduled.

The Japanese foreign minister quoted his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas as saying that Sihanouk will attend the informal peace talks in Indonesia late this month in a private capacity.

Uno met Sihanouk in Bangkok on Saturday and reaffirmed Japan's support for Sihanouk's efforts to bring about an end to the nine-year Kampuchean conflict.

Official Views Sihanouk's Vow To 'Fight On'
OW1207052388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—Prince Norodom Sihanouk has vowed to fight on for the Kampuchean people, saying his resignation as president of the Kampuchean resistance group would give him a "free hand," a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The official said Sihanouk made the remarks to his supporters in Bangkok Monday evening before he flew out to Paris to take up exile in France.

Sihanouk, in a statement dated Sunday released in Bangkok Monday, said he was quitting the leadership of the anti-Vietnamese coalition "for serious reasons" but begged off to make an explanation "for the moment."

Sihanouk told his supporters at the Bangkok airport that his resignation would enable him to "act more effectively with free hands," the Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

He also pledged to continue his political activities for the Kampuchean people, the official said.

Meanwhile, in a message addressed to Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Sihanouk said he regrets the cancellation of his upcoming trip to Japan.

Sihanouk, whose coalition government is recognized by Tokyo, was originally scheduled to make an official visit to Japan on August 7, including talks with Takeshita.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Sihanouk's message, dated Sunday, was delivered to the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok Monday.

Sihanouk said he will never forget the "unremitting and valuable support" Takeshita has given to the Kampuchean people.

Government Report Urges Better ODA Planning
OW1107093888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan should map out aid programs on a country-by-country basis after close dialogue with the governments concerned, a government report released Monday said.

Government aid programs based on consultation and agreement between the appropriate ministries have not been worked out, except in the case of the Philippines, the report said.

The Foreign Ministry has hitherto decided on aid programs, which are not made public for diplomatic reasons, on a regional basis but they lack medium- and long-term vision and do not grasp the real needs of developing countries, the report by the Management and Coordination Agency said.

The report was based on agency inspections, conducted from April to September in 1987, of grant-in-aid and technical cooperation policies of Japan's official development assistance (ODA).

The report called for combining grant-in-aid and technical cooperation allowances to maximize the effectiveness of the assistance, and for simplifying the procedures for small-sized grant-in-aid.

The amount of grant-in-aid averaged 817 billion yen per program in fiscal 1986 and it took 30 months on average from the time developing countries requested aid to completion of the project or delivery of equipment, it said.

The agency called for intensifying dialogues with countries to which Japan extends grant-in-aid. Japan has been holding annual meetings on Japan's grant-in-aid with Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, India, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh, but it has not been holding annual meetings with four other major recipient countries, Burma, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Nepal, it said.

Bangladesh was listed at the top of Japan's grant assistance program in fiscal 1986 with 13,065 million yen, followed by Thailand with 12,068 million yen, the Philippines with 10,005 million yen, Burma with 9,725 million yen, Sri Lanka with 9,415 million yen, Pakistan with 8,456 million yen, Indonesia with 7,773 million yen, China with 6,968 million yen, Sudan with 6,529 million yen and Nepal with 6,512 million yen.

The report urged more on-the-spot investigations in developing countries. Of Japan's 138 grant-in-aid projects in fiscal 1986, in 91 cases on-the-spot investigations were not carried out, it said.

As for cultural grant-in-aid, the agency called for providing equipment itself instead of providing money to buy it.

The agency urged the government to conduct follow-up studies after feasibility studies on development projects have been made. Of the 388 feasibility studies conducted between fiscal 1976 and 1984, less than 50 percent were realized, it said.

The agency also called for review and reform of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The JICA, established in 1974 to handle Japan's economic and technical assistance to developing countries, has not been able to respond enough to the comprehensive needs of developing nations, the report said.

Japan's ODA totaled 7.45 billion dollars in 1987 and accounted for 18 percent of the total amount of donations by the 18-member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

The government announced on June 15 that it will double its ODA to over 50 billion dollars in five years between fiscal 1988 and fiscal 1992, from the 25 billion dollars in the preceding five years.

The government pledged to make efforts to improve the rate of Japan's ODA in relation to gross national product (GNP). Japan's ODA ratio to GNP stood at 0.31 percent in 1987 and 0.29 percent in 1986.

The ODA ratio of 0.31 percent of GNP ranked 12th among the DAC nations, compared with the average 0.34 percent in 1987.

Foreign Ministry To Set Up ODA Task Force
OW1207051188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Tuesday that his ministry will set up a task force to improve Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) program procedures.

The task force will be established to respond to recommendations made by the Management and Coordination Agency the previous day.

Uno said that the Foreign Ministry will exert utmost efforts to cooperate with other ministries and agencies concerned in mapping out effective and efficient ODA programs.

Defense Agency To Seek Spending Increase

OW1207051388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—The Defense Agency will request 3,948.3 billion yen for defense spending for Fiscal 1989, starting next April 1, up 248 billion yen or 6.7 percent over the original defense budget for the current fiscal year, Defense Agency officials said Tuesday.

Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara explained the agency's decision at a joint meeting of three security-related panels of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Tuesday morning at the LDP Headquarters. The panels approved it, the officials said.

Kawara was quoted as saying at the meeting that the amount is necessary to steadily implement the 18.4 trillion yen defense capability buildup program, which covers 1986-1990, and to show at home and abroad that Japan is making serious efforts for defense.

Bargaining between the Defense Agency and the Finance Ministry is expected to continue until Friday when the budgetary ceiling for Fiscal 1989 is finalized.

The cabinet will take a decision on Friday setting guidelines for Fiscal 1989 budgetary requests from government ministries and agencies, government officials said.

The government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will allow the budgets for defense and Official Development Assistance (ODA) to grow in the next fiscal year while curbing growth of other budgetary items, the officials said.

The Foreign Ministry says it will call for an increase of over 10 percent or 70 billion yen in the ODA budget from the 701 billion yen in Fiscal 1987.

The amount sought by the Defense Agency includes an extra 10 billion yen to increase Japan's share of the cost of maintaining U.S. forces in Japan, the officials said.

Japan will shoulder 75 percent of all allowances to Japanese workers on U.S. bases in Japan in Fiscal 1989, up from the current 50 percent, they said.

Japan and the United States signed an agreement this year under which Japan is to pay the entire cost of allowances for the 21,000 Japanese employees on U.S. bases by Fiscal 1990.

The Defense Agency requested 3,753.1 billion yen for defense spending for Fiscal 1988, up 236 billion yen or up 6.7 percent over the Fiscal 1987 defense budget, last July.

The Finance Ministry and the Defense Agency agreed that defense spending for Fiscal 1988 would be increased by 6.2 percent, or 218 billion yen.

Defense outlays in Fiscal 1988 were set last December at 3,700.3 billion yen, up 5.2 percent over the previous defense budget.

The outlays, which amount to 1.013 percent of Japan's projected Gross National Product (GNP) for Fiscal 1988, exceed the 1 percent ceiling of Japan's GNP for the second consecutive year.

Chief Cabinet Secretary To Visit Defense Agency
OW1207043988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Tuesday he will visit the Defense Agency on Friday to meet defense officials.

Obuchi will be the first chief cabinet secretary to visit the Defense Agency.

White Paper Views Construction Problems
OW1207055888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—The Construction Ministry warned Tuesday that Tokyo's housing shortage, skyrocketing real estate prices, traffic congestion, and other problems resulting from over-centralization are placing a "severe social strain" on the city.

On the other hand, regional areas are being increasingly neglected, said the ministry's annual white paper on construction which was presented by Construction Minister Ihei Ochi to a regular cabinet meeting for approval.

The report also cautioned that while Japan is now enjoying a period of prosperity, facilities and services to cope with the rapidly increasing proportion of elderly people in the population, and the availability and quality of housing have not kept pace with the country's impressive economic development.

Imbalance existing between the Tokyo Metropolitan Area and regional areas in terms of income levels and the ability to attract investment, for example, have significantly increased recently, the report noted.

Indicators used to determine a nation's standard of living, such as the availability of housing, roads, sewage systems, parks, and other amenities, show that Japan still lags behind the United States and Western Europe, the report said.

In order to rectify the shortfalls, the white paper called for a boost in domestic investment to spur more efficient and balanced use of land, and to upgrade improved housing and social welfare facilities.

"Economic analysis has demonstrated that (such) investment would have a substantial economic repercussive effect," the report said.

Further expansion of domestic demand and a larger domestic economy encouraged by both public and private trust investment would also contribute toward a solution to Japan's huge external imbalances, it said.

To help settle regional inequities, the white paper proposed splitting the capital functions into blocks to be relocated out of Tokyo.

It also underlined the necessity of fostering regional capitals and setting up speciality cities, complete with transportation and telecommunications networks.

The ministry said that in cases where development projects would result in substantial profits for the developers but would not benefit the local residents or users of the proposed facility, the profiteers should be called upon to "initiate a more balanced approach."

Among the possible measures the report suggested to bring about more efficient use of land was increased utilization of the underground.

On participation by foreign firms in the Japanese construction market, the report stated that "there is no systematic discrimination" between Japanese and foreign companies.

"If they (foreign firms) can fulfill the set requirements, they can obtain construction industry permits and participate in the construction market," the white paper said.

Government Decides To Cut Rice Price
OW0807132588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—The government formally decided Friday to cut by 4.6 percent in Fiscal 1988 the producer rice price at which the government buys rice from farmers, government officials said.

The decision was finalized when the cabinet approved a recommendation to the same effect, submitted earlier in the day by the Rice Price Council, an advisory council to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato.

As a result, the standard producer rice price will be reduced by 814 yen to 16,743 yen per 60 kilograms from the present standard price of 17,557 yen, the officials said.

The cabinet approval marks the second consecutive yearly cut in the producer rice price, they said.

Under Japan's rice production and distribution system, the government provides huge subsidies to rice farmers and buys nearly all rice produced. It then resells it at lower prices to consumers, aggravating the deficit of the State Treasury.

The margin of the cut recommended by the council was the same as a compromise figure agreed on Wednesday between the government and the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) after prolonged bargaining.

The government had pressed for a cut of over 5 percent, but the LDP, which draws extensive support from farmers in rural constituencies, strongly objected to the proposal.

Of the 445 Diet seats held by the ruling LDP, 200 belongs to the farm lobby, and the LDP lawmakers are anxious to avoid losing the loyalty of voters from rural constituencies.

The government, under pressure from such LDP lawmakers and the farm lobby, decided to impose a one-year freeze on its plan to boost the efficiency of the rice farming industry in preparation for further farm import decontrol by providing farm subsidies only to large-scale rice farmers with more than 1.4 hectares of paddy fields.

Rice import decontrol is expected to be hotly debated at an international trade tribunal of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), following a recent Japan-U.S. accord to avert bilateral talks on the issue.

The frozen government plan also called for applying a new calculation formula in setting producer rice prices in order to reduce these by 13 percent over the next three years.

Consumer groups and others have criticized the government decision to put off introduction of the new calculating formula as neglectful of consumers' interests.

Mongolia

Communique Released on Kim Il-song Visit
SK1107102588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—A communique of a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on the results of the official goodwill visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the MPR was released in Ulaanbaatar.

Reporting the content of the communique, the Mongolian newspaper UNEN July 7 said:

The meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party discussed the results of the talks held between Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and adopted a decision.

The decision estimated that the official goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to the MPR was an important event in further developing in depth the fraternal and traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the peoples of the MPR and DPRK in the spirit of the MPR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

At the conversations and talks which took place between the leaders of Mongolia and Korea in a sincere and comradely atmosphere of complete consensus of views, they informed each other of the progress made by their respective countries in the fulfilment of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in socialist construction and proved once again the unanimity of stand of the two parties and the two states in their exchange of views on the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on the key problems of the present-day international situation.

The leaders of the two countries supported and approved the strenuous efforts of the socialist countries and peace-loving forces to strengthen peace and security in the world and the Asian-Pacific region, reduce nuclear and other weapons and remove the danger of war, considering that proposals and initiatives put forward by the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are in full accord with the attainment of this goal.

The Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee fully approved the results of the conversations and talks between Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee entrusted the competent organs with measures to completely fulfil the obligations under the accord on cooperation reached between the two sides and further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Outcome of Talks Outlined

OW1107211388 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1701 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 8 (MONTSAME)—Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee has discussed outcomes of talks between Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Presidium chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, president of the DPRK.

The resolution adopted there points out that "an official and friendly visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to the MPR has become an important event in further development and deepening of traditional fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the MPRP and the WPK".

During the talks held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding the sides have exchanged opinions on bilateral relations, cooperation as well as key problems of current international relations and have once again confirmed the identity of views. J. Batmonh and Kim Il-song have approved and supported efforts of the socialist community countries, all peace-loving forces for consolidating peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over, achieving nuclear and universal disarmament, preventing a war threat, pointing out that proposals and initiatives of the MPR and the DPRK fully meet the above said goals, says the resolution.

Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee has fully approved outcomes of talks and negotiations held between J. Batmonh and Kim Il-song.

MPRP Approves Resolution

OW0807131488 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] The Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee passed a resolution after discussing the outcome of the official visit to Mongolia of the Democratic Korean Party and state leader Kim Il-song. The Politburo appraised the visit as an important event designed to fully extend the Mongolian-Korean fraternal friendship and cooperation. "Underlined that during the talks between the Mongolian and Korean leaders, the positions of the two parties and countries on a wide range of pressing problems were identical.

The Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee fully approved the outcome of this visit to Mongolia by Kim Il-song.

Chairmen Dumaagiyn Sodnom Leaves for Prague

OW0807070488 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1408 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Jul (MONTSAME)—Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today left Ulaanbaatar for Prague to pay a friendly working visit to the CSSR, at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government, and to attend the 44th CEMA session.

In the capital's Bayant Uhaa Airport Comrade D. Sodnom was seen off by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; M. Pelje, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; G. Erdene, deputy chairman of an MPRP Central Committee department; L. Sambosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; A. Jamsranjab, MPR minister of public security; L. Lingob, first deputy administrator of affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials, as well as V.I. Filippov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in the MPR, and (F. Becka), charge d'affaires ad interim of the CSSR in the MPR.

Returns From CEMA Meeting

OW1007115088 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom has returned home from Prague. Sodnom was in Czechoslovakia on a working visit of friendship at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Lubomir Strougal. He also took part in the 44th Council for Mutual Economic Assistance session held in Prague.

Batmonh Sends Condolences on Iranair Downing

OW0807130638 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] President of Mongolia Jambyn Batmonh sent a message of condolence to families of victims in the affair of the Iranian civil Airbus shot down by American naval forces in the Persian Gulf.

Batmonh Receives Algerian Envoy's Credentials

OW1007143388 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1343 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jul (MONTSAME)—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, today received Mohamed Hadj Yala, Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the MPR, in connection with the presentation of credentials.

During the presentation of credentials ceremony Comrades J. Batmonh and Ambassador Mohamed Yala exchanged speeches. Following this, the two had a friendly conversation.

Present at the presentation of credentials ceremony were T. Gotob, secretary of the People's Great Hural Presidium; T. Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Batmonh, Others Celebrate National Day
OW1107210488 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1720 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul (MONTSAME)—A military parade and a festive demonstration of the working people have taken place today 11 July, in Ulaanbaatar's D. Suhbaatar Square to mark the 67th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

This event has been attended by Jambyn Batmonh, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, Dumaagiyn Sodnom, MPRP Politburo member and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other Mongolian party and government leaders. The honorary guests have been the participants in the 1921 People's Revolution, other veterans of the revolutionary struggle, distinguished representatives of the country's working class, cooperative herdsman and intellectuals, foreign delegations, as well the heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

The parade and the demonstration have been broadcast by the Mongolian radio and TV.

Half-Year Plan Fulfillment Data Published
OW1007102988 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] The outcome of the national economic and social development plan of Mongolia for the first half of 1988 has been published in Ulaanbaatar. The report of the Statistic [word indistinct] says that production growth rate in the [word indistinct] of the social production sphere overlapped the planned quota. The plan targets on bettering the welfare and cultural level of the population have been basically met.

In the agricultural sphere, more than 83 percent of the expected mother animals delivered their young and 91.5 percent, or 8,142,000, young animals are being raised. This year, a total of 811,000 hectares of land has been sown to grain, potato, vegetables, and fodder crops.

In the industrial sphere, the country's industrial enterprises (?topped) the half-year's production plan by 104 percent. In the capital construction sphere, 265 projects were commissioned, including apartment houses, stores, kindergartens, hospitals, and consumer services projects.

North Korea

CPRF Spokesman Denounces No Declaration
SK1207051088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1130 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Interview with Pak Yong-su, spokesman of the CPRF, by unidentified commentator of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee—date and place not given]

[Text] [Commentator] How are you? Has not the CPRF issued a statement denouncing the so-called special declaration made public by the traitor No Tae-u on 7 July on North-South relations and diplomatic policy for reunification?

Making public the so-called special declaration on 7 July, traitor No Tae-u is loudly making propaganda of it by mobilizing government-patronized trumpeters, describing it as an occasion to effect a turning point in the reunification policy. However, as was clearly condemned by the recent CPRF statement, in all respects, traitor No Tae-u's declaration is a plan for division to legalize the two Koreas.

[Pak] I think that the CPRF made this issue clear in its statement. In a nutshell, the 7 July special declaration put forward by No Tae-u is neither a plan for reunification nor a proposal to practically resolve the problems. However, it is a plan consisting of six clauses from the splittist lines put forward by his predecessors.

My opinion is based on the fact, first, that No Tae-u's 7 July declaration completely ignored the three principles for national reunification on independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity that were jointly confirmed by the North and South and officially recognized by the entire world.

As has been known, the three principles for national reunification are a common national program for reunification that should not be disregarded in any case. Recently, the South Korean students, youths, and people from all walks of life clearly defined the three principles for national reunification as the foremost, invariable principles and a great reunification charter. Thus, I think that a plan, if it is designed for reunification, should be thoroughly based on the three principles for national reunification and should be consistent with these principles.

Therefore, if No Tae-u wanted to put forth plans that are practically helpful to reunification, he should have reconfirmed the three principles for national reunification and put forth concrete policies to embody them.

As is known, however, No Tae-u's 7 July declaration did not make even a single remark about the three principles for national reunification. To realize the three principles for national reunification, the content of his declaration should have clearly pointed to the issue of forcing the

U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, the issue of ensuring durable peace in our country, and the issue of abolishing the anticommunist national policy in South Korea.

However, No Tae-u's 7 July declaration did not even make a brief mention of these issues.

[Commentator] The 7 July declaration put forward by traitor No Tae-u ignored not only the three principles for national reunification but the urgent problems that should be expeditiously resolved in improving North-South relations. Thus, his declaration is clearly a plan for division, not for reunification.

Nevertheless, traitor No Tae-u is loudly propagandizing his splittist policy as if it is a new policy to resolve the reunification issue. However, his declaration is merely a replica of the outdated splittist lines put forward by his predecessors.

[Pak] You are correct. The so-called six clauses made public by No Tae-u in his 7 July declaration are nothing new. We can say that they are merely a compilation of such issues as exchanges, cross-recognition, and so forth, selecting them from the splittist lines already put forth by traitors Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan in the past.

In other words, the six clauses were taken from the so-called 23 June special statement issued by traitor Pak Chong-hui in June 1973, from the so-called policy for national harmony and reunification made public by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in January 1982, and from the 20-point projects advanced as a follow-up measure for this policy.

For example, in the first clause of his declaration, No Tae-u stated that he will actively push for mutual exchanges between compatriots in the North and South, including politicians, economists, journalists, religious people, artists and literary men, athletes, scholars, and students, and will open the door so that overseas compatriots can freely visit the North and the South. This is merely a transcript of Articles 4 and 10 of the 20-point model projects. Even their phrases are not different.

I think that the other clauses are the same. In conclusion, the 7 July declaration put forth by No Tae-u has no new content. This is an abstract of some articles that were already put forth by his predecessors and were thrown into a trash can after being branded as a splittist policy.

In short, his declaration is an excerpt comprising six clauses from the so-called 23 June special statement of traitor Pak Chong-hui announced in June 1973, from the policy for national harmony and reunification made public by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in January 1982, and from the so-called 20-point model projects put forward as follow-up measures for this policy.

To explain more about this, based on concrete materials, the first clause of this declaration states that the mutual exchange between fellow countrymen in the North and the South, including politicians, economists, journalists, religious men, artists and literary men, athletes, scholars, and students, will be actively pushed forward and the door will be opened so that overseas compatriots can freely visit the North and the South. This is merely a transcript of Articles 4 and 10 of the plan for the 20-point model projects. Even their phrases are not different.

[Commentator] If he truly intended to open the door, he should have first realized the exchange and talks between the students in the North and the South.

[Pak] You are right. He also put forth the issue of cross-recognition and cross-contact in the sixth clause of his declaration. This is merely a replica of the 23 June special statement made public by traitor Pak Chong-hui and of the policy traitor Chon Tu-hwan repeatedly put forth whenever he found an opportunity.

In a nutshell, although No Tae-u said he put forth new clauses in his 7 July declaration, they are precisely the outdated lines already put forth by his predecessors.

[Commentator] Even before he took the presidency, traitor No Tae-u loudly advertised that he would put forth new policies on the reunification issue when he moved into Chongwadae.

However, the policy he put forth in the 5 months since becoming president contains nothing new and is merely a replica of the splittist ballad sung by his predecessors. Will you explain more about this?

[Pak] I think your question is correct. However, I can say that No Tae-u has no other choice than a proposal such as this. I am saying this because No Tae-u is an out-and-out splittist. No Tae-u has no intent to reunify the country. He is interested only in maintaining his power and seeks only his personal wealth and glory. Therefore, he seeks division, not reunification.

This fellow, together with traitor Chon tu-hwan, seized power through the 12 December military coup d'état in 1979. After usurping power, he openly declared confrontation with the communists in the North. He is a culprit who, through the DJP gangsters, mapped out and declared the so-called reunification policy of the 21st century, a splittist reunification policy. Later, together with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he mapped out the so-called policy of national harmony and democratic reunification, a representative splittist policy.

It is only natural that a genuine policy for reunification cannot be expected from such a rascal, one who does not want reunification, but who instead seeks only national division.

[Commentator] That's right. A crow can make no sound other than a caw, no matter how much it strains its voice.

[Pak] Let me mention one more reason why No Tae-u's 7 July declaration had to be full of such splittist content: It is because the U.S. forces in South Korea have manipulated the traitor No Tae-u to seek the splittist policy.

As everyone knows, the United States has adopted the fabrication of two Koreas as the basis of its policy toward Korea. The United States has grasped and controlled all real power in South Korea, while actively abetting the persons in authority in South Korea to seek division. Such being the case, as long as the United States continues to hold on to South Korea, traitor No Tae-u cannot present his policy for reunification.

[Commentator] Would you state the reasons why traitor No Tae-u came up with a splittist policy such as this, 5 months after he put on the horsehair cap of the president?

[Pak] The reasons have been clearly indicated in the [words indistinct] of our CPRF. Let me explain the background of the reason traitor No Tae-u had to come up with such a splittist policy this time. First, it is because of all the reasonable proposals for national reunification and for North-South dialogue our party and the government of our Republic have put forward and because of the fact that their sincere efforts have aroused support among the broad public at home and abroad.

In fact, in the early part of this year, our party and the government of the Republic put forward an epochal proposal to convene a North-South joint conference and have exerted all possible efforts for its realization. Such being the case, the No Tae-u ring has been completely driven into a dilemma. Therefore, the No Tae-u ring thought that in order to extricate itself from such a predicament it should put forth a sort of so-called policy for reunification. So, it began to map out such a policy some time ago.

The second reason is related to the fact that the spirit of and desire for reunification have been rapidly mounting recently among the South Korean people. The voices calling for direct participation in North-South dialogue are also increasing among them.

The question of holding talks between youths and students of the North and the South has been scheduled since late last March and has been the focus of topics of people throughout the world. This is an already known fact.

In addition, many South Korean public organizations have called for talks between public organizations in the North and the South, writers in South Korea have also called for talks between writers in the North and the

South, and religious persons in South Korea called for talks between religious persons in the North and the South. In other words, South Korean people from all walks of life have called for North-South dialogue.

Such being the case, the No Tae-u ring came up with a so-called unified channel of dialogue with the North and tried to force the South Korean people to use it. Finding that this has not been smoothly carried out, however, the No Tae-u ring hurriedly mapped out this policy in a room at Chongwadae, I think.

[Commentator] I think that to improve North-South relations and to provide a shortcut to reunification, there is no other way than to realize the great leader's policy for holding a North-South joint conference and no other way than to realize bilateral or multilateral contacts and dialogue between all political parties, political factions, and people of all walks of life in the North and the South even before the policy for the North-South joint conference is realized.

[Pak] If a North-South joint conference is realized, the trifling problems that No Tae-u presented in his 7 July special declaration can be resolved naturally.

[Commentator] Thank you.

CPRF Spokesman on Move To Block Student Talks
SK1107040088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0330 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Statement by spokesman of the CPRF on 2 July—read by announcer]

[Text] The South Korean military fascist clique's maneuvers to block the North-South student talks on 15 August have become more unscrupulous with each passing day. The No Tae-u fascist clique blocked the 10 June North-South student talks in Panmunjom with bayonets, while intensifying its fascist repressive maneuvers designed to block North-South student talks on 15 August. It is now spreading the propaganda that it would propose talks to the North that would be held between the authorities to discuss the question of student exchanges, pretending that it is interested in the students' demands.

The South Korean puppets' attempt to discuss the question of student exchanges at talks between the authorities is a crafty trick designed to render the 15 August student talks abortive and does not recognize them. The so-called talks between the authorities, which the No Tae-u ring is reportedly going to propose, is unilateral, preposterous jargon that blows to the empty sky.

The incumbent South Korean rulers' talking about discussions of the issue on student exchanges at talks between authorities is preposterous. The No Tae-u ring has already lost the qualification even to talk about dialogue and student exchanges. The No Tae-u ring, a handful of military gangsters which are a pro-U.S.,

flunkeyist treacherous group and which have been rejected by the South Korean people, has laid bare to the world its true colors as the enemy of dialogue and reunification by perpetrating the unprecedented fascist atrocity of mobilizing as many as 60,000 policemen to block 13 student representatives who tried to participate in the 10 June North-South student talks in Panmunjom to discuss student exchanges.

Such rascals are now saying that they will take charge of the question of civilian-level student talks that have already been promised between students in the North and the South, babbling that they would directly resolve the question of North-South student exchange. This is indeed preposterous and shameless. How can the rascals, who cannot represent the will of South Korean students and who do not have the sincerity to resolve the issue on student exchanges, bear shame to take part in discussions of the issue on student exchanges?

The CPRF resolutely condemns the brazen-faced moves of the South Korean rulers who are reportedly considering to propose talks between the authorities for discussions of the issue on student exchanges. The South Korean rulers' attempt to dissolve the student talks into talks between authorities under the pretext of establishing a unified channel of dialogue [with North Korea] contradicts their own assertion calling for the resumption of existing dialogue.

If the authorities monopolize all problems related to North-South relations as called for by the South Korean rulers, and if the authorities go it alone in dealing with everything, there would be no need for talks between Red Cross men or talks between parliamentarians; rather, all dialogues would be replaced by talks between authorities. This is, in essence, no more than a rejection of dialogue.

If Red Cross men or parliamentarians can hold dialogue, what is the justification for students not having dialogue? The strange voices of the South Korean rulers who oppose talks by students only, while calling for the resumption of existing dialogue, is indeed preposterous.

For the South Korean puppets to meddle impudently in students' affairs is an act that not only ignores and insults the South Korean youths and students struggling for reunification but that also rejects precisely the movement for reunification in South Korea.

The question of student exchanges can be resolved when students in the North and the South, the masters of the question, sit face to face and discuss it with each other. The authorities should just guarantee the necessary conditions for this. The obtrusive offer of the authorities to resolve the problem, which should be resolved by the students themselves, is an utterly unjustifiable act to use the question of student exchanges for their sinister

political purpose and is a crafty trick to block the 15 August student talks already promised between students in the North and the South.

If the South Korean authorities are interested in student exchanges, they should help in the smooth realization of the 15 August student talks, which are being promoted in full scale by the students of the North and the South, and should provide the satisfactory conditions required for the talks, no matter whether they stage a grand across-the-country march or a joint sports meet or whether the talks involve 1,000 or 10,000 students.

The government of our Republic has already clarified its official stand for guaranteeing all conditions for North-South student talks and student exchanges, including personal safety.

The South Korean authorities should take the corresponding necessary steps for the talks. But they are overreaching themselves to sit at the conference table at which they are not qualified. Who can allow this?

If the South Korean authorities are willing to have dialogue with us, they should either respond to a North-South joint conference or respond affirmatively to our proposal to hold talks between the authorities in the form of a preliminary meeting to prepare for the North-South joint conference.

If the South Korean rulers block the 15 August North-South student talks by persisting in talks between the authorities, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

[Dated] 2 July 1988, Pyongyang

DFRF, CPRF Condemns Olympic Security Measures
SK1107073888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0000 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Joint statement adopted at an extraordinary joint meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and CPRF held on 6 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Connected to the fact that the No Tae-u puppet clique, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has recently become more undisguised in its policy of converting South Korea into a society governed by fascism under the pretext of the Olympics, the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF, after holding an extraordinary joint meeting, states as follows:

Traitor No Tae-u, who is keeping his military rule in South Korea alive under the veil of democratization, has now embarked upon a road of chaining the whole of South Korean society to a fascist, suppressive order. This is after declaring a de facto state of emergency, while taking in rapid succession the most tyrannical fascist measures.

Issuing directives to the entire puppet police force that instructs them to change the way of dealing with all forms of democratic movement, from defensive checking to complete control, the fascist clique is now attempting to arrest the masses participating in demonstrations on the spot through the use of gas guns and electronic clubs and attempting to weaken all the forces that stand in the way of the aim of its policy of converting South Korea into an area governed by fascism through a 70-day clean-up operation.

According to this, the police authorities, after designating September and October as a combat period, plan to ban all forms of street demonstrations and labor disputes during the 2 months; round up some 7,500 people, whom they have not indicted, by the end of August; and take into custody unsavory people and figures from all walks of life, including the ringleaders of demonstrations, without exception. The fascist clique went so far as to brand the students' patriotic undertakings for independence, democracy, and reunification as an attempt to overthrow the system. It also placed restrictions on their free debates on the reunification question and schemed to harshly punish the righteous acts of the workers. The workers call for rights to exist, while the clique accused the workers of posing threats to the system and committed such tyrannical acts as raiding and closing down publishing houses and printing shops under the pretext of banning the publication of insidious books or of winnowing out printing shops.

The streets and towns in South Korea are now filled with heavily armed puppet policemen and intelligence agents disguised as cabbies, and such commotions as searches, violence, and arrests are taking place across the country. The whole of South Korea is now being reduced to a wretched, living hell of mankind under the undisguised and intellectually fascist military dictatorship.

The actual situation in South Korea is a harsher and more barbarous fascist military rule than the previous fascist military dictatorship imposed on the people. None of the traitor No Tae-u's so-called promises for democratization have been delivered. This strikes profound concern into the hearts of the people.

The DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF views the new fascist reactionary offensive mounted by the No Tae-u puppet ring at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists as a challenge to the South Korean people's just cause for independence, democracy, and reunification. They denounce it resolutely in the name of the entire Korean population.

The maneuvers of the South Korean puppets to convert South Korea into a society governed by fascism are a deliberate scheme to prolong the military dictatorship.

In essence, traitor No Tae-u's promises for democratization were nothing but promises for fascist rule in reverse, and traitor No's seizure of power was in itself a continuation of the fascist military dictatorship. Traitor No Tae-u, who has been trained in special warfare in the United States and was chiefly responsible for the 12 December military purification coup d'etat and the great massacre in Kwangju, is not even qualified to speak of democratization.

Traitor No Tae-u's promises for democratization were, from start to finish, a political stratagem designed to usurp power by dividing the democratic forces. An intolerable series of events have been staged. These events include fabricating the fascist military clique's continued hold on power through fraudulent elections, with the empty advertisement of so-called democratization; imprisoning many times more people than it released in the name of amnesty and restoration of civil rights; threatening the livelihood of millions of working masses and people under the pretext of promoting human rights and building a clean society; and placing caudillos responsible for illegally amassing wealth under the protection of the authorities.

In South Korea such unpatriotic, antinational acts as begging for the permanent stationing of U.S. troops under the slogan of national self-respect, increasing its share of the cost for stationing U.S. forces in South Korea, sharing the U.S. imperialists' war expenses for invading the Gulf, and accepting U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its markets to U.S. goods, are being more seriously undertaken. This is at the same time that the fascist clique's act of monopolizing dialogue and its plot to fabricate two Koreas are becoming more undisguised under the pretext of placing a premium on the settlement of the reunification question.

Having been scared by the people's surging struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, the No Tae-u ring has finally rid itself of the veil called democratization to lay bare its naked colors as a fascist tyrant. While making all the recent measures taken to convert South Korea into a society governed by fascism appear to be some kind of temporary measures until after the Olympics, the South Korean puppets are now forcing the off-stage democratic forces and opposition parties to agree on a political truce, thereby demonstrating their craftiness and wickedness.

It is obvious that they will impose a harsher form of fascist dictatorship and a more ruthless fascist military rule in South Korea in the post-Olympic period. Who would doubt that those who brandish a knife to freedom and democracy, even on the eve of the Olympics, the focus of world attention, will more frantically wield that knife after the games?

Today's measures taken in South Korea to convert it into a society governed by fascism are not temporary or something indispensable for the international sporting

event. They are the inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression toward South Korea aimed at chaining South Korea to the fascist military dictatorship indefinitely.

Driven by wild ambitions to control South Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists have never hoped for democratization in South Korea. They have pursued nothing but a suppressive rule by pro-U.S. fascist regimes.

The U.S. imperialists are compelled to feel uneasy by the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democracy, and the struggle for reunification by South Korean youths, students, and the people. These struggles have become stronger in recent months. The U.S. imperialists are also made uneasy by the growing crisis that faces their colonial rule. They are now encouraging the puppets to a more tyrannical and fascist suppressive rule. The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique, however, will only hasten their self-destruction.

Suppression will inevitably breed suppression, and resistance will eventually lead to the people's revolutionary struggle. Gone are the days when the military dictators could lord it over the people.

The serious new course of developments taking place in South Korea calls on the youths, students, and people from all walks of life to open their eyes anew.

As long as the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist military clique are engaged in a full-scale offensive to convert South Korea into a society governed by fascism, the South Korean people should resolutely stand up to them through a stronger anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and attain their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification only through their own struggle.

More immediately, the youths, students, and people from all walks of life in South Korea should resolutely stage a more vigorous struggle to reject the dictators' (?crafty call) for a political truce, have the true cause of the Kwangju massacre unveiled before the Olympics, and bring charges against the irregularities and wrongdoings by Chon Tu-hwan and his family and relatives. They should also condemn and denounce the frauds committed in the puppet presidential and general elections and replace the No Tae-u fascist military regime with a democratic regime.

Nothing can be expected from the No Tae-u ring. No matter how vehemently the clique may advocate democracy, it is only a bogus democratization designed to cover up the clique's dictatorship. No matter how vehemently the clique may preach reunification, its democracy is nothing but a theory on stages of reunification, as well as a splittist theory for the fabrication of two Koreas.

We express our hope that the South Korean youths, students, and people will vigorously continue their struggle without interruption, a struggle to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to regain their lost national sovereign rights under the lofty banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Instead of aggravating the situation in our country by bringing aggressive forces, including aircraft carriers, to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists should respond to our peace proposal for arms reduction and for easing tension and leave South Korea, without delay, taking along all weapons of mass destruction, including their troops of aggression and nuclear weapons.

The conversion of the South Korean society into one governed by independence and democracy is linked to national reunification. The parties, groupings, and people of all walks of life in South Korea should rise up as one in the struggle to reject self-righteous maneuvers for a unified channel to monopolize dialogue and the reunification question, to realize bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks with us, and, going one step farther, to arrange a North-South joint conference.

The South Korean people's just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification will triumph without fail.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our conviction that governments, parties, public organizations, and progressive people in all countries that value human rights and democracy and hope for peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula will strongly denounce the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring to convert South Korea into a society governed by fascism and raise their voices of solidarity with the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

[Dated] 6 July 1988, Pyongyang

Daily Marks Anniversary of 4 July Statement
SK0807030488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2216 GMT 3 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July editorial: "Let Us Expedite the Historic Cause of National Reunification Under the Banner of the Three Principles"]

[Text] It has been 16 years since the historic 4 July North-South joint statement was announced. The announcement of the 4 July North-South joint statement was the shining fruit of the tireless efforts and wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has energetically led our people's struggle for national reunification.

At the beginning of the seventies, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific insight into the demands of the rapidly changing developing situation at

home and abroad, put forth a proposal for broad North-South negotiations, opened the way for contacts between the North and South, and presented the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

Thanks to our efforts on our own initiative, the long, closed state of isolation between the North and South was smashed, North-South talks were arranged, and the North-South joint statement was finally announced. As a result, the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung have become a joint national program for reunification that the North and South have confirmed together and solemnly declared at home and abroad.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity are basic principles of national reunification that the government of our Republic has consistently maintained, as well as a common national principle of reunification that reflects the will of all the Korean people.

National reunification can be achieved independently and by peaceful means based on a democratic principle with no interference by any outside force only when it is based on the three principles of national reunification.

The three principles of national reunification are a milestone of historic proportion that has explained the only correct way to settle the reunification question. The three principles of national reunification are warmly supported and welcomed by the peace-loving people of the world who hope for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. Even the South Korean people raise their voices, calling it an immortal, supreme principle that must be adhered to until the day of national reunification.

This is clear evidence of the justness and great vitality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's three principles for national reunification.

Over the past 16 years since the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint statement, our party and the Republic's government have made sincere efforts time after time to realize the three principles of national reunification.

Without exception, all of the just and reasonable proposals advanced by our party and the Republic's government designed to ease the political confrontation and the state of military tension between the North and South and open a phase favorable to peace and peaceful reunification have embodied the three principles. These

include the five-point policy for independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, and the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

With a view toward creating a favorable phase for peace and peaceful reunification, this year we have advanced proposals for convening a North-South joint conference to discuss and settle at an early date such immediate and pending issues as halting large-scale military exercises; realizing multinational disarmament talks; the North and the South cohosting the 24th Olympiad; and ceasing mutual detraction and mudslinging, along with proposals for holding bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks between representatives of parties, groupings, and people of all walks of life in the North and South, even before convening the North-South joint conference.

All the proposals we have advanced and the sincere efforts we have made toward their realization were an expression of our invariable patriotic stand on national reunification.

None of our efforts, however, have been realized because of the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' hindering maneuvers. Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean ruling quarters, even after solemnly vowing before the nation to sincerely implement the three principles of the North-South joint statement, have openly violated the agreement of the joint statement and have run along the road of deepening their subjugation to the United States instead of seeking independence, of exacerbating tension instead of promoting peaceful reunification, and of anticommunist confrontation instead of great national unity.

The South Korean puppets, who have systematically violated the three principles, finally came up with a so-called 23 June special statement. The essence of it was the simultaneous admission of the North and South into the United Nations, thereby declaring the perpetuation of division as a policy.

Their traitorous antinational acts undertaken in violation of the three principles of national reunification are more openly committed by the No Tae-u regime.

Ignoring the demands of the masses who called for withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression from South Korea and for an end to the U.S. imperialists' intervention in internal affairs, all for the settlement of the reunification question in an independent manner, the No Tae-u ring is now earnestly begging for the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to be permanently stationed in South Korea, even going so far as to share the cost of stationing the troops of aggression to keep the aggressors in South Korea.

The fascist military clique has exacerbated the situation in the extreme by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the largest in scale, together with the U.S. imperialists. It is now gathering dark clouds of a new war against us, while building up the armed forces on a large scale under the pretext of providing security for the Olympics.

Not only is the South Korean ruling clique encouraging national confrontational consciousness and hostility by putting the anticommunist and anti-Republic commotions on a more earnest track. It is also challenging the aspirations of the South Korean people, who are determined to promote reconciliation and unity between the North and South, with bayonet-wielding suppression by branding them as attempting to overthrow the system.

The No Tae-u ring, while stubbornly opposing the arrangement of such a broad negotiation table as the North-South joint conference and the participation in debate on the reunification question and dialogue for reunification of the parties, groupings, and people of all walks of life, is now babbling that dialogue should be sponsored with the authorities having the sole channel. This is also nothing but an act committed out of fear of reunification based on great national unity, as well as an act undertaken with the criminal intention of monopolizing dialogue and putting it to bad use for confrontation and division maneuvers.

The South Korean ruling clique, while once again touting talks between authorities, is now babbling as if holding them could solve everything. However, whatever the puppets, who are propping up the U.S. imperialists' two-Korea policy, may come up with can only be something that serves division. This is proven by the deeds of the puppets who are against the North and the South cohosting the Olympics while attempting to create an atmosphere favorable to cross recognition by unilaterally hosting the Olympics, and who blocked even the reunion among students from the North and the South at Panmunjom.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who stand in the way of achieving national reunification based on the three principles and who are encouraging the South Korean puppets to fascism, division, and military adventurism. Paying lip service to the need to keep peace in Korea and saying that they hope for the reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are saying many sugar-coated words, only to camouflage their war policy and division maneuvers.

If they really hope for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, they would not have refused to accept our proposal for replacing the Korea-U.S. armistice agreement with a peace agreement and for adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and South, nor

would they have ignored our practical proposal for phased reduction of armed forces in the North and the South and for phased reduction and withdrawal of the U.S. forces, as well.

The U.S. imperialists' ballad about peace is nothing but a trick designed to mislead public opinion.

The true goal they are after is to continue the policy of forcibly occupying South Korea and to perpetuate division in Korea. This is to keep South Korea as a support point and military base against the northern half of the Republic and the socialist countries in Asia.

As long as the U.S. imperialists remain the occupiers of South Korea, continue their intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea, and pursue their lines of division, it is impossible to regain national sovereignty, preserve peace on the Korean peninsula, or achieve national reconciliation, unity, and national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the source of all misery and misfortune suffered by the South Korean people, the principled factors that jeopardize peace in Korea, and the decisive obstacles that stand in the way of our country's reunification.

To reunify the divided fatherland is the longstanding paramount task that faces our people. For national reunification, it is imperative to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who stand in the way of national reunification, to withdraw and stop their policy of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and frustrate and check the splittist maneuvers of the South Korean puppet clique, which plays the role of guide for the U.S. imperialists in realizing their policy of aggression.

No matter how the situation may change, national reunification should be attained based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, which has been declared at home and abroad as a common national program for national reunification through the 4 July North-South joint statement.

The only way to realize national reunification according to the three principles of national reunification, as well as the quickest and most certain way, lies in embodying the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

National reunification is a task of national proportions that can be achieved only when all the patriotic forces in the North and the South pool their strength and resourcefulness.

All the patriotic forces in the North and the South who oppose division and want to achieve national prosperity in a reunified fatherland should unite firmly around the banner of the united anti-U.S. struggle for national

salvation front and rise up as one in the struggle to achieve the cause of national reunification, transcending the differences in thoughts, political views, and religions.

The will of our people who are determined to achieve national reunification based on the three principles is firm and unwavering. The U.S. imperialists should abandon their anachronistic maneuvers to fabricate the two-Korea policy and leave South Korea without delay. The No Tae-u ring should do away with its toadyist deeds of trying to hold on to power through selling out the people and the nation and step down from the position of power.

No one can thwart our people's will for national reunification and no force can stop our people's advancing toward reunification.

We will achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail by smashing the maneuvers of the splittists within and without at every step, in unity with the South Korean people.

Paper Marks Anti-U.S. Struggle Day

SK1007072588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2217 GMT 24 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 25 June editorial: "Let Us Achieve the Cause of National Reunification by Frustrating and Checking the U.S. Imperialists' Maneuvers for Aggression and War"]

[Text] We are now marking the 25 June Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day under grave circumstances in which the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs to provoke a new war are getting more undisguised than ever.

It has been 38 years since the U.S. imperialists lit the fuse of a criminal war of invasion in Korea. Our people's heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion was a war of justice to defend the nation's independence and sovereign right. It was also a sacred anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle to defend peace and security in Asia and the world at large against the united global reactionary forces.

Driven by a wild dream to swallow our Republic in one gulp, the U.S. imperialists mobilized in this war a large number of troops whose number was put at millions, including a large number of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force troops, which were armed with modern equipment; the South Korean puppet army; and mercenaries from their 15 suzerain countries. They also mobilized an enormous volume of combat technology and equipment, employing all manner of the most barbarous war ways and means that was unprecedented in the history of war. The U.S. imperialists, however, have never been able to bring the Korean people to their knees.

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and great military strategist, our people and the People's Army rose up as one and annihilated and wiped out the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They honorably defended the nation's freedom, independence, and national sovereignty by fully displaying their unrivaled bravery and mass heroism.

Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was a shining victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented military ideology, commanding skill, and chuche-oriented strategy. It was also a great demonstration of the indomitable might of our people and the People's Army, which are firmly united around the party and leader.

By striking down the arrogant U.S. imperialists, who used to boast of being the strongest in the world, our people and the People's Army not only defended peace in Asia and the world at large, but also vigorously encouraged the world's oppressed people in their anti-imperialist national liberation struggle and opened a new era of upsurges in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle on a global scale.

In the 35 years since the guns of war were stilled in Korea, there has been a succession of days during which our people have waged a nationwide struggle to prevent the danger of recurring war, to consolidate peace, and to achieve the cause of national reunification.

Based on the lines and policy explained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the Republic's government have advanced reasonable proposals of various types. In recent years alone, these include the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for halting military exercises, the proposal for talks between the persons in military authority, the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, the proposal for disarmament talks, and the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. After that, we mobilized 150,000 troops in socialist construction after pulling them off the frontline areas and posts, while making every sincere effort possible, going so far as to unilaterally reduce troop strength by 100,000 last year.

In particular, with a view toward converting the situation on the Korean peninsula, the focus of world attention, into one favorable to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, this year we have advanced a proposal for a North-South joint conference, and recently we put forward a new proposal for negotiations that called for bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of parties, groupings, and people from all walks of life in the North and South, even before convening a North-South joint conference.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have not only refused to accept any one of the realistic and fair proposals that we have advanced, but have also challenged us every time by further intensifying their maneuvers to provoke war and by aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: While strengthening their maneuvers for aggression against Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists, who have the wicked ambition to dominate the world, have attached great strategic significance to the Korean peninsula, an important military strategic point in Asia.

Declaring the Korean peninsula to be their frontline defense area, the U.S. imperialists have not only already dragged more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types into South Korea and thus turned South Korea into a nuclear forward area—the largest in scale in the Far East—and into a dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. They have also accelerated in earnest the maneuvers to fabricate a tripartite alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs have mapped out a so-called operational plan for a quick battle and a quick conclusion in a bid to attack our Republic and socialist countries in Asia. Under this operational plan, they not only have deployed most of the U.S. armed forces occupying South Korea and a huge number of the puppet army in the forward area close to the military demarcation line and combat zones, but have also rapidly increased the mobility of these units. They have also strengthened their nuclear war capability by dragging in the means of nuclear attack, including F-16 fighter-bombers and Lance missiles.

The "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise staged throughout South Korea, beginning last February, was a dangerous test nuclear war with the aim of launching a nuclear attack against our Republic.

In the military committee and the annual security consultative meetings held in Seoul recently, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets concocted the conspiracy not only to strengthen the early warning and surveillance system but also to deploy additional U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and to deploy U.S. combat naval ships, including an aircraft carrier, in South Korean waters under the pretext of security for the Olympics. Thus, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have openly perpetrated military threats and blackmail against us.

Under the pretext of guaranteeing security at the Olympics, the U.S. imperialists have not withdrawn their aggressive armed forces, including the aircraft carrier group that participated in the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise. They have gone so far as to place U.S.

Air Force units and other forces of aggression in Japan and the Philippines under an emergency mobilization posture. This is by no means a secret.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are attempting not only to deliberately aggravate confrontation and tension on the Korean peninsula under the pretext of security for the Olympics, but also to ignite a war of aggression against us by inventing an excuse. The gravity of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war is that the policy not only has posed a great obstacle to the road of peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, but has also blocked the road toward South Korean society's independent and democratic development. The U.S. imperialists have exercised a most vicious military fascist rule in a bid to force their criminal war policy upon the South Korean people. Since the 15 August liberation up until today, the U.S. imperialists have consistently perpetrated the fascist dictatorship by replacing their stooges with more vicious military gangsters.

The incumbent No Tae-u regime, which the U.S. imperialists fabricated through repression and fraud under the signpost of the so-called peaceful change in government, is also a subjugating and antipopular military dictatorial regime that is no different from the previous regimes in South Korea. While paying lip service to democratization, dialogue, reunification, and so forth, the No Tae-u military fascist clique is, in actuality, not only adhering to the maneuvers for unprecedented fascist rule and permanent division, but has also challenged our proposal for a North-South joint conference. It has also added to the mounting atmosphere of collaborating with communism and the North among the South Korean people by further intensifying its anticommunist and anti-Republic smear campaign and war commotion. It has gone so far as to block the road of North-South student talks with bayonets.

The prevailing situation shows that to eliminate the root cause of a war on the Korean peninsula, to preserve peace there, and to achieve the country's reunification, it is imperative to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea, to bring an end to their colonial rule, and to liquidate the military fascist regime in South Korea.

Branding the U.S. imperialists as the aggressors who trample underfoot our national sovereignty and as enemies who hinder the reunification of Korea, the South Korean people are today strongly calling for the Yankees to return to their den. They are struggling to overthrow the No Tae-u military fascist regime.

The South Koreans are turning out in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and calling for cohosting of the Olympics, for participation of the people of all strata in a dialogue for reunification, and for the nation's independent reunification. Independence, democracy, and

peaceful reunification are the unanimous aspirations of the South Korean people, and, therefore, this is a trend of history that cannot be blocked by anything.

The U.S. imperialists should find a lesson in their disgraceful defeat in the past Korean war, should renounce their reckless war provocation maneuvers that threaten peace, and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, before they are kicked out by the struggle of the South Korean people.

The No Tae-u military fascist clique should renounce at once the adventure of war to attack us in collusion with foreign forces. It should also renounce the treacherous act of inspiring North-South confrontation and blocking the people's aspirations for reunification with bayonets and should step down from power.

The South Korean people of all walks of life, including workers, farmers, youths, and students, should continue to resolutely struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and for the liquidation of their colonial rule. At the same time, they should vigorously wage the antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace and reunification to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone of peace and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As in the past, our party and the government of the Republic will, in the future, too, exert patient efforts to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee a solid peace there, and to resolve the Korean question peacefully.

We express the firm belief that all the peace-loving countries and people of the world will enhance vigilance against the new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, will pay deep interest to the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, and will continue to extend active support for and solidarity with our people's struggle for the country's peaceful reunification.

Today, the people in the northern half of the Republic are faced with the heavy but honorable duty of maintaining high revolutionary vigilance against the new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, of firmly defending the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and of expediting the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification. All party members and the working people should vigorously wage the 200-day campaign by upholding the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee and should effect new revolutionary upsurges in the grand march of socialist construction. Thus, they should glorify the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a great festival of victors and should demonstrate to the world the honor and might of the fatherland once again.

Let all of us firmly unite around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more vigorously struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and for the final completion of the chuche cause.

Dailies Reject Need for 'Ulchi Focus' Exercise
SK1207054588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT
12 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—The "88 Ulchi Focus Lens Exercise" involving ministries and departments of the puppet government and public organs as well as the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army units will be staged throughout South Korea for ten odd days from July 11, according to the announcement by the command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea.

Newspapers here today denounce the U.S. imperialists and the puppets for openly blaring that the exercise is aimed at improving "combined operational capacity" of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army, "getting a mastery of procedures of conversion into a wartime system," "establishing a wartime duty system" and "examining and executing all plans for a wartime system."

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says:

This indicates that the "88 Ulchi Focus Lens Exercise" is not a mere military exercise but another round of test war to complete offensive operations against the north and it is a criminal act in leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Shamelessly, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are advertising their military manoeuvres as a "defence exercise" against someone's "provocation".

With no sophism, however, the warmaniacs can cover this criminal attempt to ignite a war against the north.

The U.S. imperialists have already piled up numerous nuclear weapons in South Korea and completed preparations for a nuclear attack through a nuclear test war. They have reorganized the commanding system of their aggression forces and puppet army into the posture of attack on the north and kept them ever in a "wartime posture".

Their alleged "examination" of "wartime system plans" through the "Ulchi Focus Lens Exercise" means to wind up preparations for a war against the north they have so far made.

With such words as "defence" they try to mislead the world public, but such poor excuse does not help cover their bellicose nature.

The Korean people have no choice but to keep vigilance against the dangerous war provocation manoeuvres staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets talking about "conversion into a wartime system". If they dare to kindle a new war, they will never be able to escape a fatal blow dealt by our people and People's Army.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Soviet Leaders
SK0807230888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Message of thanks dated 6 July from Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, to Soviet party and state leaders, upon crossing Soviet territory on his return from a visit to Mongolia]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Moscow:

Crossing the Soviet territory again on my way home after concluding my visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, I send fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the Council of Ministers, and to the Soviet people.

Once again I express deep thanks for the sincere hospitality and all the conveniences provided to us by the Soviet comrades as we passed through the territory of your country and for the belief that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will continue to expand and be strengthened in the future.

I sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater success in your endeavors to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress and the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU and to achieve further development of the Soviet society and the prosperity and development of the country.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 6 July 1988

Hwang Chang-yop Meets Soviet Delegation
SK1207051588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 11 met and had a friendly conversation with the RSFSR delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Oleg Lobov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR.

Present there were vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Boris Morozov.

Officials Attend Soviet Embassy Fete
SK1207052588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a film show and a cocktail party at his embassy on July 11 on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Present on invitation were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Yong-chae who is chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Mong-ho, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-ki, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Major General of the Korean People's Army Yi Hong-sun, and other officials concerned.

The attendants saw a Soviet film, which was followed by a cocktail party.

Boris Morozov and Chong Chun-ki spoke at the cocktail party.

Mongolian Revolutionary Anniversary Celebrated

Relations With MPR Viewed
SK1007083388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on July 9 to mark the 67th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, spoke at the meeting.

Noting that the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution was a new epochal event in the history of the Mongolian people, she said that since the revolution the Mongolian people have converted their country where only feudal backwardness and poverty prevailed into a socialist agricultural-industrial state with many-sided economy and developed culture under the correct leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

She went on:

Today the Mongolian people are making creative endeavors to carry out the decisions of the 19th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and fulfill the 8th five-year plan for socio-economic development

ahead of schedule. The Korean people are rejoiced as over their own over the achievements made by the brotherly Mongolian people in socialist construction.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Mongolian people will successfully carry out the programmatic task of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country and turn their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state in the near future, firmly uniting around the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

Pointing to the friendly relations between the Korean and Mongolian peoples, she stressed that recent official goodwill visit to the MPR by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a visit to the DPRK by respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh in 1986 were historical and epochal events which have brought into fuller bloom the flower garden of the friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples.

She said:

The Korean party and people will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Mongolian people on road of sacred struggle against imperialism and for peace and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in the future, too, in the spirit discussed at significant meetings and talks between the leaders of the two country.

Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinhundeb said in his speech that the official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Batmonh in 1986 and the recent official goodwill visit to Mongolia by Comrade Kim Il-song were significant and important events in the development of the history of the traditional relations between the two countries. He went on: The Mongolian people will strive as ever to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Pointing to the achievements made over the past 40 years in Korea, he said that these achievements could be gained only under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade President Kim Il-song and by the courage and organization of the industrious Korean people.

Saying that today the reactionary forces of imperialism persist in the arms race and aggravate international tensions, he noted that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities reinforce the armed forces and render the situation on the Korean peninsula strained under the pretext of "security of the 88 Olympics".

The Mongolian People's Republic invariably stands on the side of the Korean people, he noted, and stressed: We support the proposal for the reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il-song in the outset of this year.

Noting that the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which discussed the results of the official goodwill visit to Mongolia by Comrade Kim Il-song highly estimated and supported the efforts of the Mongolian Party and Government to eliminate the hotbeds of tensions and conflicts in the Asian and Pacific region and turn the region into a region of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation, he said that this greatly inspired the Mongolian people with strength and greatly encouraged them.

Present there were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the administration council, and working people in the city.

Kim Il-song Greets MPR's Batmonh

*SK1007142588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 10 Jul 88*

[Message of greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, to J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar:

Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural:

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and myself, I send you and through you, the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government, and the Mongolian people ardent congratulations on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Since the people's revolution, the Mongolian people have successfully carried out the task of building the foundation of socialism and established a socialist agricultural-industrial state with a multifaceted economy and developed culture through an arduous struggle in the land of Mongolia.

We saw for ourselves the achievements made by the Mongolian people in the endeavours to accelerate socio-economic development and complete the material and technical foundations of socialism, firmly uniting around the MPRP, led by you through our recent visit to Mongolia. The Korean people rejoice at the brilliant achievements made by the fraternal Mongolian people in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with

you in your efforts to defend peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. I believe that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples firmly established in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further expand and develop in all fields in the future in the spirit agreed upon at our meetings and talks. I sincerely wish you and your people greater progress in the work to carry out the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and turn the country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president

[Dated] 10 July 1988, Pyongyang

Yi Kun-mo Sends Congratulations

SK1107033088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
1300 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] Premier of the State Administration Council Comrade Yi Kun-mo sent a congratulatory message to D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

The message said that it sends the most enthusiastic congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, which is the Mongolian people's most significant national holiday.

The message said that the fraternal Mongolian people, under the upright leadership of the MPRP, achieved great accomplishments in the struggle to thoroughly fulfill the social and economic developments which were presented in the party's 19th congress. It also said that great developments were achieved in the work to solidify the country's socialist materialist and technological basis.

The message indicated that our people highly respect and are truly happy with the Mongolian people's achievements in achieving the socialist construction.

The message expressed confidence that the traditional friendly cooperation of the two countries' peoples in all fields will be further extended and developed and wished many more achievements in the responsible work by the comrade chairman.

Kim Yong-nam Attends Reception

SK1107052988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0509 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinkhundevid hosted a reception at his embassy on July 10 on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Speaking at the reception, the Ambassador noted that the people's revolution in Mongolia which emerged victorious in 1921 was an important event in opening up a new epoch in the history of the Mongolian people. Great changes have taken place in the life and socio-economic look of the Mongolian people after the victorious revolution, he declared.

Turning to the friendly relations between Mongolia and Korea, he said that the official goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Mongolian People's Republic marked a very important occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Peoples of Mongolia and Korea to a new higher stage.

He recalled that the meetings of the Political Bureaus of the party central committees recently held in the two countries summed up the results of the official goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to the MPR and highly estimated in unison the great significance of the visit.

Noting that the Korean people are effecting miracles and innovations in the 200-day campaign under the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, he said:

This is a great inspiring strength increasing the might of socialism in Asia and the Far East.

The Mongolian people are rejoiced as over their own over the achievements of the Korean people.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam in his speech at the reception said that the fraternal Mongolian people have converted their country into a socialist agro-industrial state with a multifaceted economy and developed culture after the victory of the people's revolution.

He further said:

Today, the Mongolian people, firmly rallied around the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, are energetically endeavouring to implement the decisions of the 19th party congress and the eighth five-year plan for socio-economic development.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Mongolian people in the revolution and construction.

Pointing out that the Mongolian party and government oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and make consistent efforts to remove the hotbeds of the tension and conflicts in the Asian-Pacific region and turn

it into a zone of peace, good-neighbourhood and cooperation, he stated that the Korean people extend full support and firm solidarity for this.

During the official goodwill visit to the MPR by the great leader President Kim Il-song some time ago, the Mongolian party and state leading cadres and people accorded him warm hospitality with all sincerity, deeply respecting him as the outstanding leader of the Korean people, prominent activist of the international communist movement and working class movement, staunch anti-imperialist peace champion and ardent revolutionary.

This deeply moved the Korean people and made them feel the will and ardour of the Mongolian people to develop the Korea-Mongolia friendship.

He stressed: The Korean people will as ever make every effort possible to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries.

NODONG SINMUN on Anniversary

SK1107052588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0504 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 67th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia (July 11, 1921).

Noting that since the victory of the people's revolution, Mongolia has directly gone over to socialist society from feudal society without going through the stage of capitalist development, the article says:

The Mongolian people under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh are stepping up socialist construction to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country and to turn their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

The Mongolian Party, government and people are striving to turn the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace, cooperation and good neighbourliness against imperialist aggression.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the achievements made by the Mongolian people in socialist construction and express solidarity with their just cause.

This year Korea and Mongolia will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to Mongolia was a historical event that has brought the friendship and unity and the cooperative relations

between the two peoples to a new higher stage. It is indeed gratifying that solidness and invincibility of the Korea-Mongolia friendship was widely demonstrated on this occasion.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh's Korean visit in 1986 and the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of great significance in the history of the Korea-Mongolia friendship.

The Korea-Mongolia friendship which was sealed and has consolidated and developed through the common struggle to build socialism and defend peace and security in Asia against imperialism, will further strengthen and develop in the future.

Socialist Foreign Affairs Officials Hold Meeting

Delegates Arrive for Meeting

SK0807154488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1510 GMT
8 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Byelorussian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Vietnamese, GDR, Cuban, Tao, Polish, Romanian, USSR, Ukrainian, and Czechoslovak delegations arrived in Pyongyang on July 8 to attend a consultative meeting of vice-ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries which will be held prior to the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly. A Mongolian delegation arrived here on July 7.

Reception Held for Officials

SK1007085688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0816 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry Saturday evening hosted a reception for the foreign delegations to the consultative meeting of vice-ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries.

Invited to the reception were the attendants at the meeting and diplomatic envoys of socialist countries to Korea.

Present there were first vice-minister of foreign affairs Kang Sok-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Hyong-yul and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made at the reception.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Officials

SK1107053788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0528 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—A consultative meeting of vice-ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries was held in Pyongyang on July 9 and 10 for the preparations for the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly this year.

Present at the meeting were delegations of Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Ukraine and Czechoslovakia.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The participants in the meeting expressed the hope that the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly to be held this year will contribute to solving the international problems at present in conformity with world peace and security by enhancing the function and role of the United Nations and to developing friendly relations and cooperation among the nations.

They highly estimated the conclusion of the INF Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States as a result of consistent peaceloving stand and policy of the Soviet Union and various initiatives for disarmament and peace taken by socialist countries including the proposal for establishing nuclear-free zone and nuclear-free corridor in the European region and as positive steps to defend world peace and security.

They pointed out that the international meeting for nuclear-free zones held in Berlin was a contribution to expanding and developing the movement for the establishment of nuclear-free zone and developing dialogue and cooperation of the world peace-loving forces.

In the speeches, disarmament proposals and peace initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were supported and estimated as positive steps to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and create a favourable precondition for peaceful reunification and stress was laid on taking a common action of socialist countries in rejecting crafty trick of the United States and the South Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of Korea through "cross recognition" and "entry into the U.N."

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 10 met and had a friendly conversation with heads of the delegations attending the consultative meeting at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Officials Discuss UN Plans

*SK1107100588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0959 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Heads of the delegations to the consultative meeting of vice-ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries were interviewed by reporters in Pyongyang on July 10 on conclusion of the meeting.

Speaking at the interview, head of the Bulgarian delegation Aleksandu Strezov, first vice-minister of foreign affairs and permanent representative to the United Nations, pointed out that the participants in the consultative meeting have come to have an identical view on all

matters discussed, and stressed that socialist countries were able to take a common action at the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He expressed support to constructive proposals and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification and its steps for detente on the Korean peninsula and the proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He said he could not approve of the "proposal of simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the North and the south because it meant the permanent division of Korea.

Head of the Soviet delegation V.F. Petrovskiy, vice-minister of foreign affairs, spoke next.

He said the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to clear South Korea of nuclear weapons and other mass destructive weapons and U.S. forces and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis are a basic way for the reunification of Korea.

The Soviet Union resolutely opposes the moves to perpetuate the division of Korea and the "separate entry into the U.N." by South Korea, the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the North and the south and "cross recognition", he stressed.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Evzen Vacek, vice-minister of foreign affairs, said that he witnessed at first hand the responsible endeavours of the Korean people for preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students through the inspection of the construction site of Kwangbok Street. He said the Korean people have registered a great success in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Czechoslovakia will as ever express full support to the DPRK's proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Questions were raised by reporters.

Kim Chong-il Gives Economic Guidance

*SK0807112088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1028 GMT 5 Jul 88*

["Comrade Kim Chong-il Gives On-the-Spot Guidance to Different Domains of National Economy in North Hamgyong Province"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave guidance on the spot to the work of different domains of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province over July 5-6.

He was accompanied by Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and officials concerned.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kyongsong Ceramic Corporation.

He acquainted himself with the work of the corporation and expressed satisfaction that it has been converted into a modern ceramic production base and produces quantities of various ceramic goods of high quality.

He stressed that vigorous endeavours should be made to normalize the production of ceramic ware on a high level, further expand the capacity of production and innovate technique so as to produce various kinds of nice and useful ceramic ware suited to the cultural and emotional demand and taste of the people more qualitatively in large quantities.

He said that the Kyongsong Ceramic Corporation should be firmly built to be a leading porcelain production base to meet the demand of our people for the ceramic goods and export them in large quantity.

Comrade Kim Chong-il called a consultative meeting of officials concerned and discussed sincerely and broadly work in various fields of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province.

He pointed to further development of transportation.

Saying that to further develop the railway transport, the pioneer branch of the national economy, is one of the fundamental problems for constantly increasing production in all branches of the national economy, he stressed the need to expand Tumangang, Chongjin and other major railway stations and to more fully equip them with loading and unloading apparatuses and other facilities.

Noting that in order to ease the strain on railways it is necessary to simultaneously develop the sea and auto transport, he pointed out that the capacity of Najin, Chongjin and other major harbours should be increased and many more modern large cargo ships and trucks be turned out.

He set forth tasks of further increasing the production of iron.

Saying that North Hamgyong Province holds a very important position in the nation's production of iron, he emphasized that measures should be taken to increase production at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and other iron and steel works in the province.

Stressing the necessity of decisively boosting the production of iron ore, the preceding process of the iron industry, he made a wide-range discussion over the question of concentrically supplying the Musan Mining Complex with highly efficient deep-boring machines, excavators, trucks and other modern mining machines.

He set forth tasks of putting management activities in all branches of the national economy on a scientific and technological basis through vigorous endeavours to implement the decisions of the 13th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the party. Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that functionaries should direct deep attention to scientific and technological development and thus put all the domains of the national economy on a new scientific and technological foundation.

He put forward tasks to further raise people's standard of living.

Vegetable hot houses using hot spa, solar and other heat resources should be built in a big way to suit the natural geographical conditions of North Hamgyong Province to satisfactorily meet the demand of the people in the province for green vegetables in its own way and export them in large quantities, he said.

The entire party members and working people of North Hamgyong Province are filled with a firm determination to thoroughly implement the tasks put forward by Comrade Kim Chong-il, effect a new turn in all fields of the national economy and thus implement the third seven-year plan ahead of schedule.

Visits North Hamgyong

SK0807120488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0300 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, gave guidance on the spot [hyonjieso chido hasyosumnida] to the work of different domains of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, gave guidance on the spot to the work of different domains of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province over July 5-6.

Comrade Kim Chong-il was accompanied by Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kang Song-San, member

of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial party committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and officials concerned.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kyongsong Ceramic Corporation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself with the work of the corporation and expressed satisfaction that it has been converted into a modern ceramic production base and produces quantities of various ceramic goods of high quality.

Stressing that the ceramic industry has very important position in more smoothly meeting the daily-increasing material and cultural demands of our people, Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth tasks laid before the Kyongsong Ceramic Corporation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that vigorous endeavors should be made to normalize the production of ceramic ware on a high level, further expand the capacity of production and innovate technique so as to produce various kinds of nice and useful ceramic ware suited to the cultural and emotional demand and taste of the people more qualitatively in large quantities.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that in order to effect innovations in production of ceramic goods, technological research work should be strengthened, the material resources that are abundant in our country should be correctly utilized, revolutionary zeal and activeness of producers should be further enhanced and creative cooperation should be strengthened among the workers and technicians. Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the Kyongsong Ceramic Corporation should be firmly built to be a leading porcelain production base to meet the demand of our people for the ceramic goods and export them in large quantity.

Comrade Kim Chong-il called a consultative meeting of officials concerned and discussed sincerely and broadly work in various fields of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province. Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed to further development of transportation.

Saying that to further develop railroad transportation, the pioneer branch of the national economy, is one of the fundamental problems for constantly increasing production in all branches of the national economy, Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed the need to expand Tumangang, Chongjin, and other major railroad stations and to more fully equip them with loading and unloading apparatuses and other facilities.

Noting that in order to ease the strain on railroads it is necessary to simultaneously develop maritime and automotive transportation, Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out that the capacity of Najin, Chongjin, and other major harbours should be increased and many more modern large cargo ships and trucks turned out. Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth tasks of further increasing the production of iron.

Saying that North Hamgyong Province holds a very important position in the nation's production of iron, Comrade Kim Chong-il emphasized that measures should be taken to increase production at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and other iron and steel works in the province.

Stressing the necessity of decisively boosting the production of iron ore, the initial step of the iron industry, Comrade Kim Chong-il made a wide-range discussion over the question of concentrically supplying the Musan Mining Complex with highly efficient deep-boring machines, excavators, trucks and other modern mining machines. Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth tasks of putting management activities in all branches of the national economy on a scientific and technological basis through vigorous endeavours to implement the decisions of the 13th plenary meeting of the 6th WPK Central Committee. Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that functionaries should direct deep attention to scientific and technological development and thus put all the domains of the national economy on a new scientific and technological foundation. Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward tasks to further raise people's standard of living.

Vegetable hot houses using hot spa, solar, and other heat resources should be built in a big way to suit the natural geographical conditions of North Hamgyong Province to satisfactorily meet the demand of the people in the province for green vegetables in its own way and export them in large quantities, Comrade Kim Chong-il said.

All party members and working people of North Hamgyong Province are filled with a firm determination to thoroughly implement the tasks put forward by Comrade Kim Chong-il, effect a new turn in all fields of the national economy, and thus implement the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

South Korea

Seoul To Assist U.S., Japanese Ties With North
SK1207014488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0134 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea will make diplomatic efforts to help U.S. and Japanese firms make inroads in North Korea on a gradual basis, a government source said Tuesday.

The source said the government will also seek to realize exchanges of trade offices between North Korea and the United States and Japan.

As part of its practical steps to support the recent overtures by President No Tae-u, the government will ask the United States and Japan to lift restrictions on the entry of North Koreans as well as other diplomatic sanctions adopted after the North Korean bombing of a South Korean airliner late last year.

In addition to its diplomatic consultations with the United States and Japan, the source said the government will request that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar play a mediatory role.

We will try to expedite the improvement of relations between North Korea and our western allies after the Seoul Olympic games, the source said.

In a bold departure after more than 40 years of an isolationist policy against North Korea, No declared on July 7 that he is willing to help North Korea improve its relations with the United States and Japan.

Once the principle was forwarded, the sooner the better is the government's position, the source said. [sentence as received] The U.S. and Japanese Governments have already expressed their support for our policy change and willingness to cooperate for its realization.

The source said the ultimate purpose of the efforts to improve relations between North Korea and the United States and Japan will be mutual recognition.

The source added, however, that the South Korean Government will continue to seek improved relations with the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries regardless of progress in the efforts to help improve ties between North Korea and the United States and Japan.

Foreign Contacts With North Envoys To Be Allowed
SK1207040788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0337 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry denied reports by some domestic dailies that South Korea is considering calling North Korea by its formal name, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), a spokesman for the ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry is not studying the use of North Korea's formal name in countries where South Korean envoys are stationed or at international conferences by revising the code governing the performance of South Korean diplomats, the spokesman, Kim Hang-kyong, said.

However, South Korea will enlarge contacts between South and North Korean diplomats in international society based on the spirit of the July 7 declaration announced by President No Tae-u for reunification of the Korean peninsula, he added.

Report on Change in Addressing North Denied
SK1207011988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 July 88 p 1

[Text] The government is considering addressing North Korea by its official title of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (DPRK).

According to the government sources yesterday, the government is to allow North Korea to be called DPRK in international meetings and in the foreign countries.

The government is also likely to positively pursue inviting North Korean diplomats to gatherings hosted by South Korean diplomatic missions abroad, the sources disclosed.

Diplomats will be allowed to hand their name cards to North Korean counterparts heading foreign diplomatic corps overseas, the sources said.

The sources said that South Korean diplomats will not walk out of official and unofficial international events while the North Korean anthem is performed and North Korean national flag is hoisted.

Based on the new policy declared by President No Tae-u, the sources explained, all diplomats abroad will actively meet with their counterparts from North Korea.

Noting that diplomats have been told to refrain from attending meetings arranged by North Koreans in the past, the sources said they will be positively encouraged to participate in such gatherings.

In addition, the sources went on, diplomats are also strongly advised to establish contact with diplomats from the Soviet Union, mainland China and other Communist countries.

However, Foreign Ministry spokesman Kim Hang-kyong flatly denied the report, saying that the ministry has not considered changing code of conducts of Korean diplomats in dealing with their North Korean counterparts.

Meanwhile, the government has decided to discontinue 40 years of propaganda denunciations on North Korea beginning July 19, other senior sources said.

The step is also taken as a follow-up measure to the "July 7 declaration" by President No to re-shape the hostile relationship between the South and the North, treating Pyongyang as an equal partner for national prosperity.

The sources said that the measure is aimed at bringing an end to the antagonism provoked by the 1950-53 fratricidal Korean War and restoring mutual trust in each other.

Both sides have conducted slanderous broadcasts through loudspeakers along the 155-mile Military Demarcation Line, dividing South and North Korea, and radio broadcasts of their propaganda agencies.

The propaganda denunciations of North Korea were briefly suspended in 1972 when the two Koreas agreed to do so in the July 4 South-North Joint Communiqué and again in 1985 when the reconciliatory mood was growing with limited human and material exchanges.

A ranking government source revealed, "Debates on the suspension of the denunciations of the North were held as some raised the question that it might affect soldiers' morale on the front. But the decision was made in a bid to translate President No's declaration into action."

The sources said that although slander of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung and his heir-apparent son Chong-il will cease, broadcasts will continue to stress the fact that North Korea's refusal to take part in the Seoul Olympics will only bring about its isolation from international society.

They added that the broadcasts will also focus on the activities of athlete delegations of the Soviet Union, China and other East bloc countries during the international sports festival in Seoul.

Firms Eye Trade Possibilities With North
SK1207014388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] The nation's private business firms, encouraged by President No Tae-u's declaration for the improvement of the inter-Korea relations, are sounding out the possibility of trade with north Korea.

In his July 7 special declaration, No called for tariff-free internal trade between the two divided halves.

Business sources said that most of the nation's business leaders believe the north will inevitably respond to No's proposal for non-military material and personnel exchanges, although they do not expect Pyongyang to show an immediate response.

"It is just a matter of time before we can export consumer goods such as textiles and daily necessities to north Korea and import north Korean raw materials, such as bituminous coal and iron ore, in return," a business official said.

The Daewoo Business Group, headed by Kim U-chung, has been responding swiftly to the declaration. Kim has travelled to several Communist-bloc nations recently to promote commercial transactions with them.

The sources quoted Kim as having remarked that the first step in direct trade with the north is to help it secure buying power.

Besides the proposed direct trade with the north, Daewoo hopes it can use north Korean railways to transport its products to the Soviet Union and China.

Other business groups—Hyosung, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar and Sunkyung—are also studying the possibility of direct trade with north Korea, the sources said.

Analysts cautiously predict that Pyongyang might consider limited inter-Korean economic exchanges as its neighbors, China and the Soviet Union, have adopted an open-door policy recently.

However, the analysts remain pessimistic about the likelihood of direct exchanges taking place soon.

They cited the remarkable gap in economic strength between north and south. North Korean leaders may fear that any south-north exchanges will reflect negatively on north Korean society.

South Korea's gross national product (GNP) was six times as large as the north's last year. The south's commodity exports were more than 20 times as large as those of the north. The south's economic growth rate last year was also far ahead of the north—12 percent to 3.3 percent.

Other analysts held the view that No's declaration was two-pronged. In addition to the primary goal of realizing direct trade with the north, No also wants to provide the Soviet Union, China and other Communist-bloc nations with reasons to expand trade and improve relations with south Korea. Those Communist countries have only indirect trade links with South.

In recent years, south Korea's trade volume with those nations has substantially increased. The rivalry between Seoul and Pyongyang has remained the greatest obstacle standing in the way of further expanding trade relations between south Korea and Communist bloc countries, the analysts said.

They noted that No said south Korea will not oppose trade between Seoul's western allies and north Korea, as long as military goods are not involved.

Chochongnyon Mulls Raising Funds for North
SK1207010188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jul 88 p 2

[By correspondent Chong Hun]

[Text] Tokyo—Leaders of Chochongnyon, an organization of pro-North Korean residents in Japan, are considering selling their real estate to meet the cash donations directed by Pyongyang.

According to an influential daily here Monday, some of the land owned by Chochongnyon members is the subject of negotiations for sale.

Quoting reliable sources involved in Japan-North Korea relations, SANKEI SHIMBUN reported about 10 big properties, including the Chochongnyon Tokyo headquarters, are to be sold to donate cash to North Korea.

The sources revealed that Kim Chong-il, son and successor of North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song, told the Chochongnyon leaders to donate 1,000 billion Japanese yen.

The instruction was given when the pro-Pyongyang leaders visited the North last year.

The combined street value of the Chochongnyon real estate is estimated at about 10,000 billion yen.

Some people opposing such a plan declared their determination to get out of the body, the paper said.

Relaxed Regulations To Stimulate Tourism
SK0907001788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 9 July 88 p 3

[Text] Korea is expected to attract more tourists from overseas during the Seoul Olympics as a result of the decision to exempt group travelers from Japan and countries which have no diplomatic relations with Korea from entry visas.

"The move will prove to be conducive to Korea's effort to draw a large number of sightseers during the Games," said one official at the Transportation Ministry yesterday.

In particular, he said, the step will stimulate Japanese interest in Korean tours.

The ministry believes that some one million Japanese will visit Korea for various purposes this year, compared with last year's 890,000.

The anticipated Japanese visitors account for nearly 50 percent of the foreigners and overseas Koreans who are expected to enter Korea in 1988.

The government Thursday finalized a set of regulations for the handling of travelers from overseas during the Games which will run from Sept. 17 to Oct. 2.

Under the regulations, Japanese tourists will be exempted from entry visas if they form a group of more than 10. They can stay here for 30 days between Aug. 21 and Oct. 4.

Nevertheless, the group tourists are required to obtain certificates from the Korean Embassy in Japan showing that they are a group of 10 or more.

The Transportation Ministry had long sought to free group travelers from Japan from visas for at least 15 days in normal times. But for security reasons, the effort had fallen through.

"It is not certain whether the action favoring Japanese traveling in groups will remain effective after the Olympics," a ranking Transportation Ministry official said.

Until now, only young Japanese students have been allowed to enter Korea without visas on group tours.

Likewise, people from 15 countries which have no diplomatic ties with Seoul will be free from travel permission in case they make tours of Korea in a group of more than 10. The countries including the Soviet Union, China, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland and Hungary.

Group travelers from the 15 countries will be requested to gain certificates showing that they form a group, instead of entry permission.

Transportation Ministry officials would not say how many sightseers will come from those countries during the Seoul Olympics. "We have no information about their travel plans," said one official.

There have been reports that some 300 Soviet tourists will visit Korea during the Games to cheer on their athletes and tour major attractions.

Most Nations Appoint Liaisons to Olympics
SK1107083088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0822 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—More than half the countries to participate in the Seoul Olympics have informed South Korea of who will handle Olympic liaison affairs between their teams and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) during the Olympics slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

The Foreign Ministry said Monday that as of July 10, 104 of the 161 nations which have announced they will attend the games have informed South Korean authorities of who their attaches are.

The attaches include 45 Korean residents in foreign countries and 59 foreigners. The ministry said that among the 104 nations are 15 which have no diplomatic relations with South Korea, including the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and Bulgaria.

The Soviet Union and Hungary have also requested that Korea allow their attaches to deal with consular affairs, sources said.

A ministry official said the government will permit Olympic attaches from countries which have no diplomatic ties with South Korea to handle consular affairs in assisting with their teams' entry into Korea and their departure and any problems that may arise, if they make such a request.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has appointed Nikolay Lents, a member of the Soviet Science Academy, as its Olympic attache, while China has not yet informed Korea of who its attache will be.

Samsung Plans Joint Ventures With PRC
SK0907051288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0504 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. of South Korea plans to set up three joint venture plants in China for the production of refrigerators, color televisions and video cassette recorders (VCR's), business sources said Saturday.

Samsung plans to begin construction of a refrigerator plant, with an annual production capacity of 500,000 units, in Beijing next February.

A total of 50 million U.S. dollars will be invested in the joint venture by Samsung, Beijing Snow Flake Electric Appliance Corp., the state-run China International Trust and Investment Corp., and the Hong Kong-based Well Youth Co.

Samsung tentatively plans to invest six million dollars in the joint venture, according to Samsung officials.

Samsung will start construction of a color television plant in Shenzhen, one of China's special economic zones for free trade, in the first half of next year. The plant will have an annual production capacity of 200,000 units.

It also plans to construct a VCR manufacturing plant, with an annual production capacity of 250,000 units, in Zhuhai. Samsung will invest 10 million dollars jointly with a Chinese company in the plant.

Ships Telecommunications Goods

SK1107014088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0129 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Samsung Semiconductor Telecommunications Co. has made a full-scale inroad into China's telecommunications market with shipments of telecommunications equipment and orders for additional shipments, a Samsung official said Monday.

Samsung exported 5,600 electronic private automation branch exchangers (EPABX) circuits to China last year and received an additional order for 34,000 EPABX circuits, the official said. Of the 34,000 circuits, Samsung shipped 9,000 in the first half of this year.

Samsung's EPABX, with the model name Centinel-D, is a self-developed electronic switching system.

Samsung has also completed shipments of 15,000 units of bilingual word processors, designed for use in both English and Chinese, to China since June 1987, the official said.

The company plans to export an additional 25,000 units of the word processors, with the model name MC-9, to China by the end of next year, the official said.

The official said Samsung has nearly finished the establishment of 200-kilometer-long optical cables linking Shanghai, Tianjin and other Chinese cities.

Samsung has also contracted with China's Guangzhou telephone office to establish optical cables, the official said.

Samsung is pushing ahead with plans to develop various kind of high-tech telecommunications equipment and seeks to begin sales of dot-printing method word processors, with the model name TS-8000, in China from January 1989.

China has already agreed to import various Samsung products, including facsimiles, telephones and key-phones, and technology for telecommunications operation with a view to prepare for the 1992 Beijing Asian games, the official added.

Seoul Firm Obtains Copyright to Soviet Book
SK1007001488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] A Seoul publishing company, in the first such deal ever between Korea and the Soviet Union, has obtained the copyright to a Russian novel.

"Children of the Arbat" by Anatoly Rybakov will be published here next week in Korean under a contract between International Publications Service [IPS] and the official Soviet copyright agency VAAP.

Open Books, the Korean publisher, will pay a royalty of 4 percent of the retail price of the novel.

"We sent a telex to VAAP on May 14 but no reply reached here after a month or so," said IPS Consultant-Director Kwak So-chin yesterday. "We inquired at the post office about regulations on correspondence with Communist nations and found it legal to exchange letters with the Soviet Union. We tried again and recently got a reply from the Soviet agency."

Contract terms are fairly good. The 4 percent royalty is fixed regardless of sales performance.

"The royalty rate is very favorable in terms of generalized international copyright practice and the copyright to publish a foreign language book becomes exclusive in Korea," said IPS Assistant Director Yi Kwang-sik.

Yi said local publishers are usually keen to print translations because there are few writers in the nation, but unfortunately they lack information about foreign publications.

"Children of the Arbat," which first appeared last year as a serial in the magazine "DRUZHBA NARODOV" (FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES), will be published here next week in three volumes.

"Children of the Arbat" is the first volume of a quasi-autobiographical account of Soviet life in 1933-34, the period just prior to Stalin's Great Purge. Rybakov spent more than 20 years on the novel, whose first 500,000 copies in hardcover edition, published in February, were snapped up in the Soviet Union in two days.

Time magazine quoted Robert C. Tucker, professor emeritus at Princeton, as saying "The book is one of the very few truly important works of historical fiction to come out of Russia in our time." Tucker favorably compared "Children of the Arbat" as "a novel of moral depth" with Boris Pasternak's masterwork, "Doctor Zhivago."

Rybakov, who lives just outside Moscow, is one of Russia's most important and successful writers. In the '30s, while an engineering student, he was arrested and exiled to Siberia; later, he was "rehabilitated" when he became a highly decorated tank commander in World War II. A Ukrainian-born Jew, he is neither a dissident nor a refusenik but a pillar of the literary establishment, a member of the Writers' Union who has won several state awards—including the Stalin Prize in 1951.

Families of Daelim Workers Stage Sit-In
SK0907231488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] The bereaved family members of those killed at the project site of Daelim Industrial Co. in Iran staged an overnight sit-in from Friday, in a conference room of the company building in Seoul.

Their sit-in was sparked by the allegation of some returned workers that failure of the project managers to evacuate the workers in time was responsible for the high casualties in the Iraqi air raid.

The family members are continuing the sit-in yesterday, demanding detailed investigation into the allegation and punishment of those responsible.

Accordingly, the funeral ceremony for the dead originally scheduled today was deferred "indefinitely."

Some 60 bereaved family members of those killed and listed missing stormed into the conference room of the company building at around 4 p.m. Friday upon hearing the allegation that project managers forced the workers to continue their work despite an air raid warning.

Twelve Daelim workers were killed, 58 others injured, some of them seriously and one was listed missing in the air-raid by Iraqi jet fighters launched on June 30 to destroy an oil refinery in Kangsan, southern Iran, being built by the Daelim workers.

The injured workers together with bodies of the dead returned home Friday aboard the KAL DC 10 special chartered flight.

And the returned workers took issue with lax attitude of the managers at the project site upon their arrival, saying that the number of casualties could have been reduced if the workers were evacuated earlier.

The protesting family members put up picket saying, "How could the managers force the workers to work in defiance of an air-raid warning."

Detailed investigation of those responsible should be made ahead of consultations for compensation, they claimed.

Earlier Friday, the bereaved family members staged a street demonstration from the morgue of the Seoul National University Hospital to the Daelim building, holding the pictures of the dead.

Concerned authorities including the Labor Ministry and opposition Party for Peace and Democracy started a full-fledged investigation into the allegations of the returned workers yesterday.

Another KAL special flight will leave today for Tehran to bring back home some 300 remaining Korean workers from the project site in Iran.

PPD Blames Daelim for Casualties
SK0907231788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Daelim Industrial Co. should be held fully responsible for the deaths of the Korean workers in the Iraqi raid on a project site last week, Yi Sang-su, spokesman for the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy said yesterday.

In a statement, Yi noted that the management of the Daelim project site in Iraq failed to evacuate the workers in time in disregard of an air raid warning and neglected construction of air raid shelters simply to cut costs.

Indirect Export Trade With Iran Suspended
SK1207013588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] Korea's indirect exports to Iran via the United Arab Emirate [UAE] came to a halt as trade between the two Gulf states has been suspended since the downing of the Iranian commercial airliner by a U.S. warship, the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation quoted its Dubai mission as reporting yesterday.

Being scared of possible attacks on the small cargo vessels mainly used in the Gulf trade, shipowners in the UAE have refused any shipment to Iran since the accident.

In 1987, Korea sold items worth \$300 million to Iran through the UAE and during the first five months of this year, the amount had reached \$180 million.

Further on Communist Countries at Workshop
SK1207014988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] A workshop on technology transfer opened in Seoul yesterday with the participation of four Communist nations and 14 other nations.

The Korea Institute for Economics and Technology [KIET] sponsors the six-day annual workshop to promote technological cooperation between Korea and other developing nations.

It is the first time for representatives from Communist countries to attend the workshop since the KIET began to sponsor it in 1986.

The four Communist countries are China, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Foreign business representatives, the KIET said, are interested in importing 65 technologies from Korea.

Among the 81 people from abroad, it said, 60 represent businesses. The rest are government officials involved in inducing investments and importing industrial equipment.

The KIET said it will arrange talks between foreign technology importers and Korean businesses holding the technologies.

Following the opening ceremony, Sri Lanka and India explained their policies on technology imports.

On the second day today, Chinese, Polish and Hungarian representatives will read their papers.

In a paper released yesterday, Han Huihuan, who represents China, said the Chinese believe that foreign joint ventures have their own place in the Chinese economy during the primary stage of socialism.

"Therefore, the reform and open policies will not change, but instead will be further developed," he said in the paper which he will read today.

He said the State Council of China has recently decided to provide a free area in Shandog peninsula where Korean investors are allowed to build factories.

"I hope that Korea will become a close partner in trade and technology," said Han, a Korean-Chinese now working at the California Institute of Technology as a visiting professor.

Participants will tour industrial complexes tomorrow through Friday before the workshop is closed Saturday.

In addition to their inspection tour, foreign business leaders will meet their Korean counterparts on purchasing technology.

Opposition Passes Bills Over DJP Objections
SK0907110188 Seoul YONHAP in English
1050 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—The opposition-controlled National Assembly approved Saturday two controversial bills that may force former President Chon Tu-hwan to testify in the parliament.

President No Tae-u is expected to veto the bills, which are the amendment to the law on parliamentary inspection of state affairs and audit of public expenditures. Each of them was passed by a 164-125 vote in the special Assembly's final session.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has asked No to veto the opposition-proposed bills as soon as possible so that they can be scrapped during the Assembly's July 18-23 special sitting.

The bills, if vetoed, would mostly likely be killed as the opposition lacks enough power to override a veto by the required two-thirds majority.

A main point of the bills is a provision empowering the Assembly to subpoena witnesses with writs of arraignment issued by courts.

The main target of the laws is reportedly former President Chon and his family, who are accused for their alleged illegal amassing of large fortunes.

Without the two laws, the opposition will be left without tools needed to bring light to the truth of the Kwangju uprising and irregularities committed during the Fifth Republic of President Chon Tu-hwan.

Pressure Builds Over Expected Veto

SK1207071088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0656 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—Political tension is building as opposition parties have stepped up their pressure against an expected presidential veto of two amendments that would enable the opposition-controlled parliament to force the scandal-ridden former President Chon Tu-hwan to testify before it.

In what seems to be a collision course, the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) threatened Tuesday to launch a massive nationwide popular protest if President No Tae-u vetoes the amendments that the National Assembly approved over the weekend.

PPD President Kim Tae-chung said, if President No Tae-u vetoes the amendments, he will be breaking his own promise to converge national aspirations into his policies and will prove himself to be an heir to the former president.

Kim also said President No will be unable to avoid public criticism that he abused the veto right in protecting a particular individual.

PPD spokesman Kim Won-ki said that his party is in no position to compromise and will concentrate its capabilities on the efforts to prevent the president from exercising the veto right.

The second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) also clarified that it will fight against the presidential veto.

RDP floor leader Choe Hyong-u said his party will provide powerful countermeasures if the president exercises his veto right. Choe, however, refused to elaborate on the details of the countermeasures.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, also denounced the government for misleading the people over the amendments. If the government is doing so to protect a particular individual, it will be censured by the people.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided to continue advocating the legitimacy of the presidential veto while seeking a compromise with the opposition parties through official and unofficial contacts.

Ruling party spokesman Kim Chung-ui said that the opposition parties intended to politicize the amendments by pushing ahead with them while recognizing that they are unconstitutional and that a presidential veto will follow.

How could the president proclaim an amendment which is clearly unconstitutional? Kim asked. The National Assembly should make laws based on universal validity not with a particular individual in mind.

Kim Tae-chung Criticizes Government's 'Legacy'

SK1207015788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, criticized the government's reluctance to distance itself from the Fifth Republic yesterday.

Addressing the party's policy seminar held at Academy House, Kim argued that the government and the ruling DJP still remain as a mere "inheritor" of the corrupt Fifth Republic rather than "liquidator" of the unfortunate legacy in defiance of the people's popular aspirations.

The seminar participated in by prominent university professors and party office-holders was evaluating the performance of the just-ended extraordinary parliamentary sitting and the future course of politics.

Among the affirmative aspects of the 30-day-long extra session that ended last Saturday, Kim said, were accommodation of political matters within a framework of the parliamentary machinery and the reforms in the judicial branch initiated by the opposition parties.

The tripartite cooperation among the three opposition parties has successfully been tested during the extra parliamentary session, he pointed out.

During the seminar, Prof. Kim Hong-myong of Sogang University and Yi Yong-hui of Hanyang University presented keynote speeches entitled "Future tasks of the opposition parties in South and North Korea" and "Socio-political situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula in relation to unification."

Prof. Kim said that bad legacies created by the 30 years of military-backed governments still remained in all segments of our society. The power groups are still not only in control of the higher echelons of the government but also of media, academic, legal, bureaucracies, business and cultural areas as well.

Prof. Kim underlined the need for "overhauling" of the PPD for rebirth as a genuine political party representing a broad spectrum of low-income bracket people plus the middle class who account for 20 percent of the total population.

In the meantime, Prof. Yi maintained that North Korea's military power lags behind the south's by six to seven years.

He then argued that President No Tae-u's special declaration on south-north ties on July 7 is meaningless as he proposed south-north exchanges on the basis of the military confrontation.

Record Sales of Foreign Brands Increase Friction
SK1207013388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] Various boycott campaigns notwithstanding, sales of foreign cigarettes have shown a sharp surge since their prices were lowered.

In the first week of this month, alien tobacco sales amounted to 686,000 packs, 4.45 times as much as the 154,000 packs a month ago, the Ministry of Finance said yesterday.

The sales amount also represents more than 1 percent of Korean cigarette sales of 67.56 million packs in the same period. Their marked share before the price cut remained at only 0.12 percent.

The sales record was made based on a regional sample survey from the nation's 130,000 cigarette retailers by the Korea Monopoly Corp. (KOMOCO), a ministry spokesman said.

The U.S. cigarette exporters reduced the consumer prices of their major products from 1,300-1,400 won to 800-1,000 won on July 1. The highest-priced Korean brand is "Eighty-eight," at 600 won a pack.

As expected, the foreign cigarettes sold better in major cities than in rural areas, the spokesman said.

In large cities, alien tobacco sales reached 671,000, for a market share of as much as 2.79 percent, compared with 0.3 percent before the price cuts.

By city, Cheju registered the highest market share growth with 1.5 percent, followed by Seoul's 1.3 percent, Pusan's 1.2 percent, Taegu's 1.0 percent, Taejeon's 0.8 percent and Kwangju's 0.5 percent, he said.

If the current trends are any indication, the market share of foreign cigarettes is expected to surpass 5 percent by the end of this year, the spokesman said.

He cited the cases of Japan and Taiwan, which experienced the market share increases of alien tobacco products from 3.9 percent and 2.1 percent to 9.6 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively, before and after market liberalization.

The Korean importers of U.S. cigarettes even had to introduce 25,000 boxes of American cigarettes via air cargo between June 25 and July 7 to meet the ballooning demand, causing frictions with the customs authorities here.

Meanwhile, the U.S. cigarette makers have recently complained that KOMOCO, a government organ, took the initiative in the boycott campaign against foreign tobacco.

A KOMOCO official said the campaign has nothing to do with the government monopoly body because it has been staged by the Korea Monopoly Workers' Union and the Federation of Leaf Tobacco Growers' Corp., which are beyond the reach of KOMOCO.

He instead cited cases of unfair trade practices committed by U.S. cigarette makers in the domestic market such as illegal advertising activities, including enlarged outdoor ads, the lack of a warning against the danger of cigarette smoking on the packages sold here, and free distribution of various sales promotion gifts including T-shirts, caps and beach parasols.

Government Plans To Import 15,000 Tons of Beef
SK0807030088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0148 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government plans to import 15,000 tons of beef from the United States and other countries, officials at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) and the Agriculture Ministry said Friday.

The government plans to place an order for 5,000 tons of U.S. beef for domestic tourist hotels and to purchase the other 10,000 tons for public sale through international bidding, the officials said.

The officials said sales contracts will be made next week so the foreign beef will be available no later than Sept. 25, Korea's Thanksgiving Day (Chusok).

The government determined that the National Assembly approved the planned beef imports when the administration explained its plan on the matter and the Assembly did not strongly oppose it, the officials said.

Na Ung-pae, deputy prime minister and EPB minister, said in parliament on Thursday that it is inevitable for the Korean Government to resume beef imports, so the best thing for the government is to import only the amount the domestic supply cannot meet.

Na added that the beef imports will be monitored by domestic cattle farmers and the profits stemming from the imports will be used solely for local dairy farmers.

The officials said the government will soon demand that the United States withdraw the suit it filed with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in connection with the opening of Korea's beef market.

South Korea suspended foreign beef imports at the end of 1984.

Korean cattle farmers are adamantly opposed to the government's plan to resume foreign beef imports.

Cabinet Responds to Questions on Imports
SK0807020188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Jul 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] Korea will soon lift its three-year-old ban on beef imports because of irresistible U.S. pressure, Deputy Prime Minister Na Ung-pae said yesterday.

The imports will be just enough to make up for shortages in domestic production to prevent a repetition of the crash in domestic cattle prices of 1984-1985, he told the National Assembly.

Na said Korea is no longer able to resist U.S. pressure without immediate retaliation.

He made these and other points while responding to questions by six lawmakers on the fourth day of the slated five-day Assembly interpellation of cabinet members.

The United States has filed with the GATT (General Agreement for Trade and Tariffs) against Korea alleging unfair trade practice in banning beef imports.

GATT is certain to rule that Korea should immediately open its market to foreign beef, Na said.

"If Korea defies the GATT ruling, it will face legal retaliation from not only the United States but also all other GATT members," he said.

Korea banned imports of beef for general use in November 1984 with import allowed for use at tourist hotels. A total import ban was imposed in May 1985.

For these reasons, he said, the government cannot but resume imports of beef, though it fully understands the difficulty facing cattle farmers.

Korean farmers and opposition politicians have intensified a campaign to block imports of foreign agricultural products in recent months.

The government, however, will take steps to protect domestic cattle producers from a crash of cattle prices, Na said.

Noting that such Communist nations as the Soviet Union and China follow an open-door economic policy, he warned that if Korea continued to restrict imports of agricultural products it will face international isolation.

The government will make an unprecedentedly huge investment in five years to make the country's rural areas an enviously good place to live, he said.

By 1992, he said, the farming mechanization rate will rise from 40 percent to 80 percent, and the farming assistance fund will reach 3 trillion won from present 1.8 trillion won.

He said 235 small- and medium-sized industrial complexes will be built to employ more than 1 million people in the countryside.

Medical, education, and recreation facilities will be sharply increased in the rural areas during the period, he said.

The government can afford to make such a huge investment largely because of its growing trade surplus, the deputy premier said.

"The government will mobilize all its available resources to make the rural areas a really good place to live in next five years," he said.

Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae, also replying to lawmakers' questions, said that trade pressure is something Korea has to suffer as one of the world's 10 biggest trading nations.

Yi said the government plans to develop the west coast as a forward base for trade with China as well as Southeastern Asian nations, which he said will fast become Korea's key trading partners.

The west coast development program will be a such a huge project that the government will start it after meticulous study and planning, he said.

The government cannot afford to launch a similar huge project in other areas before the west coast program is completed, Yi said.

He was responding to a question if the administration plans to start a similar program on the east coast to make it a forward base for trade with the Soviet Union.

Finance Minister Sakong Il predicted the rise of the won's value against the U.S. dollar will slow down in the second half of this year.

Korea's bold import liberalization in recent years will begin to show its effects, reducing trade surplus and slowing down the won's appreciation, he said.

Though the won's fast rise damaged Korean industries, he said, the government has no intention to intervene.

He said the won should find its own value against foreign currencies.

Otherwise, he said, Korea's trade surplus will increase, eventually worsening trade friction with its trading partners, particularly the United States.

He said the won has gained value faster than the currencies of Taiwan and Japan this year.

But in 1987, he said, the won appreciated 8.6 percent against the U.S. dollar, against Japanese yen's 29.8 percent and Taiwan dollar's 24.6 percent.

Turning to bank interest rates, Sakong said, the condition is right for liberalizing domestic bank rates.

Control on bank rates has contributed to Korea's fast economic development, but it retarded development of banking industries, he said.

On the controversial dissolution of Kukje Group 1985, the finance minister defensively said that there was no alternative because of its hopeless financial status.

Kukje's debt at the time of dissolution was nine times its total assets.

Parties Agree To Convene Extra Session 18 July
SK0707013588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 July 88 p 2

[Text] The ruling and three opposition parties agreed yesterday to convene an extra House session for a week from July 18.

Floor leaders of the four parties made the agreement in a meeting at the Assembly yesterday.

The 16 standing House committees will interpellate administration affairs and deliberate on amendments to various laws during the one-week session.

The floor leaders of the rival parties, however, failed to narrow their differences over sticky points in the laws on parliamentary inspection and testimony in the Assembly.

The bone of contention in the laws is whether to empower chairmen of the special investigative panels on corruption in the past administration to subpoena witnesses and material evidence.

If the chairmen are given the power, those subject to arraignment will include ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives allegedly involved in massive irregularities in the Fifth Republic government.

The amendment to the Law on Testimony in the Assembly proposed jointly by the three opposition parties provides for courts to issue writs of arraignment at the request of the special parliamentary investigative panels.

Kim Yun-hwan of the governing Democracy Justice Party opposed the introduction of the arraignment system. Instead, he suggested that penalties may be strengthened against those witnesses who refuse to show up in the special parliamentary investigative panels.

The whips of the three opposition parties threatened that they would push for the unified amendment through a vote in the general session of the special drafting committee today.

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said that the President will have no choice but to veto the two laws if they are passed by the majority opposition.

Two-third of total Assembly's votes are required to override the presidential veto.

The whips of the four parties, in the meantime, agreed that the chairmen of the seven special parliamentary committees will be elected in a plenary session today.

Assembly Holds Session on Economic Issues
SK0707013388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 July 88 p 2

[Text] Lawmakers demanded just distribution of wealth for urban workers and petty farmers, a boosting of small business firms, and independence of the central bank, in an interpellation session on economic issues yesterday.

They asked Cabinet minister about current trends and forecasts on economic relations with East bloc nations and the timing of reductions in commercial banks' lending rates.

Kim Yong-hwan of the New Democratic Republican Party said that it is high time to cut interest rates on bank loans to spur business activities.

Noting that bank management was under the influence of Chon Tu-hwan and his family in the Fifth Republic, the ex-finance minister said that the Bank of Korea should be assured of its independence in making decisions on credit and financing policies.

Yi Sung-yun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the administration to take aggressive steps to decrease heavy reliance of the Korean economy on business conglomerates.

Seven large trading houses, all affiliated with the conglomerates, take as much as 37 percent of the country's whole exports and the 30 largest groups account for 20 percent of the gross national product.

Yi, finance minister under the Chon administration, refuted an allegation by his predecessor Kim, named by Pak Chong-hui, that "sound" economic basis constructed by Pak had been seriously affected by corruption and irregularities of the Chon family.

He argued that the current economic achievements have been due in part by Chon's drive to stabilize overall prices and cost.

Yi Chung-won of the Party for Peace and Democracy called for a joint investigation by the Korean and Australian authorities of Chon's alleged capital flight to Australia.

He inquired on how much funds Yi Sun-cha, Chon's wife, had raised for a controversial facility originally for children's welfare by means of her influence.

He presented ideas for economic cooperation between South and North Korea, including the formation of a joint economic committee, establishment of trade offices in Seoul and Pyongyang and permission of direct trade.

Hwang Pyong-tae of the Reunification Democratic Party pressured the administration to liberalize incorporation of banks, securities firms, and insurance houses as part of measures to deny those in power intervention in financing. Bank credit has long been regarded as a favor for both business firms and individuals as it is much lower in interest than curb loans due to a severe shortage of liquidity here.

He demanded that the government reveal tax favors and loans offered to some business companies to help them take over insolvent enterprises. The companies have been suspected of being entitled to the privilege for their connection with the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

Hwang insisted that proceeds from the sales of imported farm produce be handed over to domestic farmers in compensation for their damages.

The administration's pricing of rice and barley which it purchases for price control should be subjected to an approval by the Assembly, he said.

Kim, from Seoul, said that the debt of underprivileged city dwellers should be redeemed by the government if it attempts to do the same for indebted farmers and fishermen.

So Chong-hwa of the DJP asserted on the introduction of different interest rates on deposits made in real names and those made under aliases with favor for the former from next year on.

Depositors are encouraged to use their real names in bankbooks for the prevention of tax evasion, but no differences in deposit rates exist at present.

KIET Head Resigns Over Labor Disturbances
SK0907031888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 July 88 p 6

[Text] Hong Mun-sin, president of the Korea Institute for Economic and Technology [KIET], resigned yesterday, which was attributed to labor disturbances at the institute.

Meanwhile, Pak sung-sang, former governor of the Bank of Korea, is reported to take the presidency of the institute Monday.

Police Decide To Restrict Tear Gas Use
SK0907014788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 July 88 p 3

[Text] From now on, police will refrain from using tear gas as much as possible in subduing demonstrations on downtown streets, the National Police Headquarters said yesterday.

Police will not block rallies and street marches if they are held peacefully, according to the top police body.

The police decision was based on the judgment that forcible suppression of demonstrations only brings about violent repercussions.

In accordance with the moderate policy, police allowed a large-scale street march by dissidents on the streets on July 4 and protected the marchers by walking along with them. Police also did not block a rally protesting against the police intruding into Saemunan Church recently.

Saemaul To Sell Buildings, Land To Raise Funds
SK0707022188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 July 88 p 3

[Text] The buildings and land of the Saemaul Headquarters in Tongchon-dong, Seoul, are to be sold off.

For this measure, the Saemaul Headquarters is learned to have taken necessary proceedings.

The sale, according to the Saemaul Headquarters, is to raise and form about a 50 billion won foundation funds to have the Saemaul be responsible financially for its own projects.

With the sale of the buildings and land, the Saemaul Headquarters is to move to a Saemaul training center in Songnam.

The Saemaul Headquarters is also reported to be going to change its name for a fresh start because its name was

smeared with all kinds of financial irregularities while Chon Kyong-hwan, brother of former president Chon Tu-hwan, was running the nationwide organization as its chairman for six years.

From now on, Saemaul will be operated as an independent private organization.

Such decision was made in a meeting of the board of directors of the Saemaul Headquarters Monday.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

High Court Dismisses Judge's Application

BK0807143788 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1011 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The High Court here Friday rejected an application for leave from Malaysia's head of the judiciary Mohamed Salleh Abas to seek a prohibition order to stop a tribunal from investigating charges of misbehaviour against him.

High Court Judge Ajaib Singh ruled that the tribunal was not improperly set up as Lord President Salleh had claimed.

Salleh, 58, had contended that the procedure as laid out in the Malaysian Constitution was not followed, in that Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad had not made a formal representation to the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (king) but that the king wanted Salleh sacked and ordered that the tribunal be formed.

Salleh faces five charges, including allegations that he had made several criticisms against the government which could undermine public confidence in the administration, and writing a letter to the king and the Malay rulers which allegedly was intended to influence them to take some form of action against Mahathir.

Lawyers for Salleh, who has been suspended as lord president since late last month, had last Saturday obtained a Supreme Court order stopping the tribunal from making any recommendation to the king pending the outcome of the court action they had initiated in the High Court.

The five Supreme Court judges who handed down the order were suspended Wednesday for "gross misbehaviour" and other charges.

The tribunal has already been disbanded as it had completed its report following evidence presented by the attorney general (public prosecutor) on behalf of the government.

Salleh's lawyers stayed away from the tribunal proceedings, and the panel had to seive through whatever evidence it had been given in preparing the report.

Deputy Premier on Independence of Judiciary

BK0807154988 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1430 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Langkawi, Malaysia, July 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba Friday rejected allegations that local politicians have violated the independence of the judiciary.

He gave an assurance that the independence of the judiciary will always be protected.

Ghafar said the tribunal investigations into charges against suspended Lord President (head of Malaysian judiciary) Mohamed Salleh Abas, and the suspension of the five Supreme Court judges Wednesday should not be used as an example to claim politicians had violated the independence of the judiciary.

He told reporters that these judges were believed to have not acted properly in discharging their duties, and the action instituted against them was taken according to law.

"Those taking action against them (the judges) are also judges, not politicians. If politicians are judging them, only then can you say that our country has become a police state," he added.

A tribunal investigating allegations of misbehaviour by Salleh, 59, since June 29, had completed its report Thursday.

Singapore

New Zealand Foreign Minister Marshall Arrives

BK1007115088 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] New Zealand Foreign Minister Mr Russel Marshall says he hopes to discuss the possibility of greater regional cooperation with Singapore. Speaking to reporters on his arrival for a 3-day official visit today, he said that [words indistinct] should be made to promote cooperation among Pacific countries.

Mr Marshall was welcomed on his arrival by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Dhanabalan. During his stay, he will call on the acting prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, and the home affairs minister, Professor S. Jayakumar.

Mr Marshall also said he wants to know more about the country [passage indistinct].

Cambodia

Further on Indochinese Ministers Conference

Hun Sen Gives Speech

BK1207084488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] The extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos was held in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, in the afternoon of 11 July.

Attending on this occasion on the Cambodian side was the delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry headed by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK; on the Vietnamese side was the delegation of the SRV Foreign Ministry headed by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV; and on the Lao side was a delegation of the Lao Foreign Ministry headed by Comrade Thong-savat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR.

Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR, and Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to Cambodia were also present.

In his opening speech Comrade Hun Sen said:

[Begin Hun Sen recording] My respect to beloved Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, my respect to beloved Comrade Thong-savat Khaikhamphithoun, dear comrades and friends: First of all, on behalf of the party, government, and Foreign Ministry, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to the Foreign Ministry delegation of the fraternal SRV and the Foreign Ministry delegation of the fraternal LPDR coming to attend this extraordinary conference that is a vivid manifestation of the special ties of solidarity, fraternal friendship, and cooperation among the three fraternal states—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

Our conference is taking place at a time when the situation in the region and the world as a whole is developing rapidly in favor of the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence. Like the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people, the Cambodian people have shown their goodwill for cooperation with other countries in the region in contribution to the trend toward dialogue and in the search for an equitable and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem, therefore vigorously contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

In this spirit and with a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation, while making many constructive proposals, the PRK welcomes all efforts to find a political solution to the Cambodian issue. In fact, the PRK has accepted the invitation to the cocktail party to be opened in Jakarta on 25 July 1988 according to the formula of the statement made between Vietnam and Indonesia on 29 July 1987. What is unacceptable is the attitude of the ASEAN countries expressed in the joint communique of their foreign ministers conference which is seeking to transform the cocktail party into a meeting between the Coalition Government and Vietnam or between Sihanouk and Vietnam.

Not only does such an attitude reflect the position of the other side, but it will also push the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem into another deadlock.

I would like to reaffirm that the cocktail party in Jakarta must proceed in line with the provisions of the Vietnam-Indonesia joint statement of 19 July 1987. We will neither commit political suicide nor accept any political solutions incompatible with reality in Cambodia.

In the spirit of fraternal solidarity and special cooperation with the SRV and the LPDR, we will continue the efforts to bring about an equitable and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem.

Availing myself of this opportunity, on behalf of the party, government, Foreign Ministry, and people of Cambodia, I would like to express full support for the correct stance of the SRV and LPDR as elaborated in their 6 July 1988 communique in response to the communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference.

I would like to express profound thanks to the SRV and the LPDR for having unreservedly made sincere efforts and devoted activities in contribution to enhancing the prestige of the PRK in the diplomatic field, increasing the strength of the Cambodian people in their struggle for national defense and construction, and preserving peace and stability in the region and the world as a whole.

I am convinced that this extraordinary conference will give us a good opportunity for the exchange of our views so as to work out measures and strengthen our traditional cooperation to take our common struggle constantly forward.

Permit me to declare the conference open and to wish it success. [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, the Vietnamese and Lao sides made speeches stressing their unswerving assistance and support for all activities made in the just cause of the PRK. The conference also exchanged views in a warm atmosphere of confidence, mutual trust, and mutual understanding, searching for measures to strengthen the traditional cooperation and aiming to bring success to the legitimate struggle of the PRK as well as that of the three Indochinese countries.

The conference proceeded with warm feelings of friendship and solidarity.

Conference Attendees Reported

BK1107153088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] On 11 July, 1988, foreign ministers of the PRK, LPDR, and SRV attended an extraordinary conference in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK.

Attending the conference, on the PRK side, were Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, Council of Ministers chairman, and Foreign Minister; Dit Munti, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador to the LPDR; (Uk Bori), head of the Asia-Australia Department; (Uk Kim An), head of the General Department; and (Kech Ha), head of the Press Department of the PRK Foreign Ministry. On the LPDR side were Thongsavat Khaikhamphitoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting foreign minister; Souli-vong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador to the PRK; Soukthavon Keola, head of Department One; and Bounkeut, deputy head of the International Organization of the Lao Foreign Ministry. On the Vietnamese side were, Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister; Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to the LPDR; Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to the PRK; Dang Nghiem Hoanh, assistant to the SRV foreign minister; and Tran Xuan Man, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Department 2.

After the opening speech by Comrade Hun Sen, Council of Ministers chairman and foreign minister of the PRK, the conference exchanged views on the 3 July statement and 5 July communique of ASEAN countries foreign ministerial conference in Bangkok, and on details of the coming Jakarta cocktail party.

The conference adopted various measures aimed at strengthening the relations of solidarity and cooperation in all fields among the three countries in national construction and defense of each country, thereby contributing to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Nguyen Co Thach Departs

*BK1207084788 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 88*

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, and special emissary of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, returned home in the morning of 12 July after completing an official and friendly visit to the PRK and attending the extraordinary conference of the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laotian foreign ministers which had been successfully held in Phnom Penh.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the KPRP Central Central Political Bureau and cabinet chief of the party Central Committee; Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Dit Munti, first deputy foreign minister, and several Foreign Ministry officials.

SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Cambodia Comrade Ngo Dien was also on hand to send the delegation off.

Heng Samrin To Visit Nicaragua, Cuba 'Soon'

*BK1107073788 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0450 GMT
11 Jul 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jul (SPK)—A high-level party and state delegation of the PRK led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, will soon pay an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua and the Republic of Cuba, said a communique of the Cambodian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This visit will tighten the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and the Republic of Nicaragua and the Republic of Cuba, the communique added.

VOK Cites Sihanouk on Three-Point Proposal

*BK1207063188 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jul 88*

["Excerpts of address by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC] and head of the Cambodian Coalition Government, to Cambodian people during his visit to Site B on 29 June"—recorded]

[Text] My humble respects to all the venerable monks headed by [name and title indistinct]; my respects to all the great and beloved Thai friends; my respects to foreign personages, representing various humanitarian organizations, present here; my respects to all compatriots, my most beloved grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and Kaunchav [children].

First of all, on behalf of my wife, Neak Moneang, whom all the children call Neak Moneang Mae [Princess Mother], and in my own name, I would like to express most profound elation for having the opportunity to closely get together as one great family with all the grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, sisters, and children, who are most beloved and thought of by Samdech Euv and Neak Moneang Mae.

I would like to thank all of you—grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, sisters, and all children—who have kindly and joyously come to most intimately welcome Euv in this grand ceremony. This is the proof of courage and a high sense of patriotism of all grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, sisters, children, and our Buddhist monks toward not only Samdech Euv personally, but toward Cambodia—our motherland—toward all the Cambodian people and nation, and toward our sacred ideals of independence and territorial integrity. It is the proof of our faithfulness toward our religion—Buddhist

religion—and loyalty toward our ideals of unity, national unification, independence, neutrality, and nonalignment within our territorial integrity. [applause]

Now I would like to express thanks to all other great, friendly states, beginning with the six ASEAN states, the states in the free world, and other states which have given us all kinds of assistance—humanitarian, political, and diplomatic—and supported the correct cause of our Cambodia, which does not want anything from Vietnam but only demands that the SRV give back to us the independence of the Khmer nation. [applause, cheers] Thank you, children.

In concluding this expression of gratitude, on behalf of all children, on behalf of our people, particularly the Cambodian refugees, and on behalf of myself and my wife, I would like to express respects to all the humanitarian organizations—both the organizations and their members of both sexes—and other personages who have kindly given us and our nation assistance in humanitarian, cultural, social, and other fields. I would like to express my salutations and wholehearted, most sincere thanks to all the humanitarian organizations—some of which are represented by distinguished ladies and gentlemen present here. Thank you very much, on behalf of all Cambodia. [applause]

Beloved children, I have come this time to visit you, so I should begin by informing you that I am pleased, very pleased, with all of you, children, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, grandmothers, and grandfathers who are living under the wise, clear-sighted, and most capable leadership of my representative, His Royal Highness Norodom Ranariddh. [applause]

All of you have showed the whole world the high value of the Khmer race. We began in a very difficult condition when the Vietnamese aggressors [words indistinct] after suffering untold misery because of Mr Pol Pot and his men. After the misery caused by Mr Pol Pot, we again suffered because of the Vietnamese aggressors. Thus, we began with many unsolvable, complicated problems. However, thanks to the successive assistance of the international organizations—the countries and humanitarian organizations which cherish justice and have mercy toward the Khmer nation—and particularly the efforts of all children under the leadership of His Royal Highness Ranariddh—who resigned as a professor of Aix-en-Provence, French university, at my request—we could successfully solve various problems. [applause, cheers]

I am very proud and very happy over the success made by people in Site B. I would like to commend His Royal Highness Ranariddh; Neak Moneang Mary, my daughter-in-law; Mr Leng, chief of Site B; all personages and male and female members of our front and our youth

movement; and all grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, sisters, children, uncles, and aunts, who are the creators of this great, splendid success worthy of the honor of our Khmer, which was very glorious in the past. [applause]

I would like to warmly commend all of you and would like to turn to another point in my speech. I would like to inform all of you that this year there have been many changes in the measures, the correct way, to solve the Cambodian problem, and we have the capabilities to reunify as before in our country, our motherland. Children in Site B enjoy a good life, but you lack a sacred object—our motherland, our Cambodia. I understand very well about your sorrow and yearning to return to the motherland. I know how much you, children who have been away from the motherland, miss our motherland.

I know that the families of a number of children are in Cambodia. This is why since the time the Vietnamese committed aggression against our country, invaded our country, I have struggled day and night without forgetting the fate of our people, our citizens. I do not forget you, children, no matter how far apart we are. I make efforts day and night, seeking measures and ways to successfully solve this Cambodian problem for all of you so that you will be able to return to our motherland with independence and territorial integrity and without the presence of the Vietnamese aggressors any longer. [applause, cheers] Thank you very much, children.

This year, as I said, is different from previous years because the Kingdom of Thailand and the other five ASEAN member states have been successfully making efforts with me to seek ways out for all of you. We have found many more ways to settle this problem than in previous years. This does not mean that the problem will be resolved in 1988, but it might be resolved in 1989 or 1990. [applause]

If we look back, we will see that Vietnam invaded our country in 1978 and it drove the Pol Pot government out of Phnom Penh in January 1979. Come to think of it, we were very patient and struggled well and our army, particularly our ANS [Sihanoukist National Army], has been making immense sacrifices in all forms and has long been fighting arduously even before Kong Sileah's time [cofounder of oldest Sihanoukist movement MOULINAKA, who died in August 1980]. We have fought relentlessly despite all obstacles. We have fought for 10 years now from the year the Vietnamese invaded us. Our ANS has grown from Kong Sileah's time until now. It has grown up from a small army which has had no proper war means nor arms to the present time when it has nearly 18,000 men and from being able to launch combat operations against the Vietnamese only within a few provinces to being able to do so in many faraway provinces. As one of my daughters said in her pleasant statement on behalf of all brothers, sisters, children, uncles, aunts, grandmothers, grandfathers, and Buddhist monks present here, we have made much progress

because we have been patient and have known how to fight for several years now. Thus, 2 years are not too long. If this problem will really be resolved in 1990, it seems to be quite quickly enough. We must be optimistic. [applause]

We have suffered for a long time under the reign of Mr Pol Pot and now under the reign of the great Vietnamese colonialists. Now that we must liberate ourselves from the Vietnamese, a period of 1 or 2 years for us to successfully settle it is not too long, children. By then, even grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, and aunts who are 70 or over will still be alive, not just to return to the motherland, but to rebuild our motherland together with me. [applause]

[Words indistinct] that this year's aspects are different from the previous years does not mean only that we gained more from the United Nations. It is not only that. When I visited you in previous years, I only told you how many more votes we got in the United Nations. Now we have got more votes, but that is not all. There are new developments, new progress, in the search for the settlement of this Cambodian problem, thanks to the efforts led by the ASEAN, those made by some other countries, and Mr Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, who has sufficient plans for the settlement of this problem. Especially, the Vietnamese are suffering even more seriously in all aspects. At present, the Vietnamese who have committed aggression against Cambodia have been counterattacked by the valiant Khmers, and are suffering very seriously. At present, 7 million Vietnamese, male, female, young, and old, are starving, are dying of starvation. In addition to this starving 7 million, several millions more are suffering from food shortages. Therefore, the Vietnamese are suffering very seriously. They have begged other countries, rich countries, to give them food to eat. This is good. As Buddhist followers, it is not for us to be happy knowing that the Vietnamese are starving. Lord Buddha teaches us to have loving kindness and mercy toward others. Of course, we pity the Vietnamese who are dying of starvation. But, I wrote to heads of state throughout the world in my capacity as the Cambodian head of state asking them to deny aid, food and money, to Vietnam until it returns independence to Cambodia. If they aid Vietnam now, it will certainly use their money and food to carry on its oppression against the Cambodians. I told them to tell Vietnam that they will certainly give it food to eat and money to spend, but it must first return independence to Cambodia. That is all. [applause]

World countries which cherish justice and Cambodia's independence and progress replied to me that what I said was right and that they supported Samdech Sihanouk. Therefore, we say that this is a new development. They put pressure on the Vietnamese to make them realize that if they do not settle this Cambodian problem, world countries will not give them aid and they will certainly perish.

Moreover, Russia, the Soviet Union which used to fully side with the Vietnamese, has now changed its attitude. The Soviet Union and Vietnam remain allies indeed, but the former now shows displeasure with the latter because Vietnam has wasted so much Soviet money in fruitlessly occupying Cambodia, for Cambodia is not subjugated and is counterattacking Vietnam. As a result, the Soviet boss has been losing so much money that he has started to complain. He said: No more money for you Vietnam. I myself am going hungry. Although I, the Soviet Union, have lots of arms, including nuclear weapons, I am suffering from shortages too as my economy is not very healthy. If you continue this way you Vietnamese can go nowhere. You must change your policy a little.

Then, the Soviet chieftain Gorbachev met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Both agreed to speedily settle the Cambodian issue. The United States—the top superpower of the world—and the Soviet Union—another top superpower—therefore cordially agreed with each other to speedily settle the Cambodian issue. This is another prospect that has brought us much optimism. [applause]

Another thing is that the leaders of many countries, such as Japan, have decided to give unreserved assistance to Samdech Sihanouk. Japan has never before been as visible as this year. Since Mr Takeshita became the prime minister, Japan has openly declared that it would fully assist Samdech Sihanouk wherever Samdech wants to go. Moreover, the PRC, which used to be intransigent in the solution to the Cambodian problem because of its too strong commitment to the Khmer Rouge, has now greatly softened its attitude toward the settlement of the Cambodian problem. It has become more flexible both toward the Cambodian people and the solution of the Cambodian problem, something it used to be unhappy with before. We have thus discovered that the PRC has loosened up its position in order to help provide more leeway for Norodom Sihanouk to solve this problem. As for Mr Khieu Samphan, who represents the party of Democratic Kampuchea, he has also mellowed a little. When I proposed three points, he has now accepted two. Only one point is left. [applause] As for Son Sann, he has accepted all the three points that I proposed.

Therefore, there are such new aspects, not comprehensive but quite exemplary, for the information of all of my children. My three-point proposal is as follows:

First, I demand the dissolution of the two wicked regimes which have been notorious since the beginning, namely the state of DK under which we are at present.

Yesterday, I received ambassadors who presented their credentials to me in my position as head of state at an ANS base. At the ceremony we had to use Pol Pot's red flag. I said if the Blue and the Red Khmer want to have a republic, I will go along. I will vote with them. If I won, I would be president of the republic [pratheanea sathearanakrat]. [applause] I do not care whether it is a kingdom or a republic. I will be glad if all of you are

happy, reunited, and prosperous and enjoy genuine freedom. I do not want to ascend to the throne. I do not need that. I only need to serve you. I am not the master of the Cambodian people but I am the servant of the Cambodian people. [applause]

So, I would like to inform you that I have asked for the dissolution of the two very wicked states, DK of Pol Pot and the other very wicked one, lackey of foreigners, the so-called PRK of Heng Samrin and Hun Sen. This one should also be dissolved because, according to Amnesty International, this clique is no better than that of Pol Pot in terms of human rights violations. This regime claimed that it replaced Pol Pot so that Cambodia can enjoy happiness and prosperity. This is not so. Reading the annual report of Amnesty International in London, Britain, one can see that the Vietnamese-PRK-Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime has been maltreating, torturing, and massacring the Cambodian people as during the Khmer Rouge era. Therefore, we absolutely cannot accept this PRK regime; it should be dissolved.

Previously, Khieu Samphan said the Phnom Penh regime should be dissolved but not his. Two days ago he came to see me and said he agreed that the two regimes should be dissolved. [applause]

I said this is very good, [following words are said in French]. Very good [Tres bien]; Congratulations. [Felicitations]; Thank you very much. [Merci beaucoup]. This is good.

On the second point, I said the elections should be free and under the proper control of the United Nations and the CIC, Commission International de Controle [International Control Commission]. Guns should not be pointed at the heads of voters forcing them to vote this or that way. If they want to vote for the samdech, let them do so. If they want to vote for Son Sann, let them. And if they want to vote for Khieu Samphan, let them. I do not object to this. And who is going to organize these elections? It is the provisional government of Cambodia—Kampuchea in Cambodian, Cambodge in French, and Cambodia in English. It is not DK or People's Kampuchea. It is simply Cambodis in Cambodian. This is enough for us to be together. [applause]

On the third point, as the young lady said earlier, once Vietnamese troops are withdrawn, the Khmer Rouge should not be allowed to maltreat and harass us like before. There should be an international army, strong enough to ensure peace and freedom for our people, not only during the elections but also after the elections as well. I propose that this army stay with us for at least 5 years to protect us so that the Khmer Rouge cannot maltreat us. [applause] However, this is for later discussion.

Countries like Japan, and other big countries, have now said they agree with Samdech Sihanouk 100 percent. If Cambodia needs money to organize the elections and to

maintain the international peacekeeping forces, Japan, a wealthy country, will provide financial assistance for the elections and also for the international forces. It will provide financial assistance and all kinds of aid. This is for your information.

Now UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar sent his representative to see me a few days ago. The envoy clearly told me that the UN secretary general agreed with the samdech not only on the 3 points but with the samdech's 10 or 20 points; he agreed to provide full assistance to the samdech until the samdech achieves his goal.

In 1980, I, Norodom Sihanouk proposed that the United Nations disarm the Khmer Rouge, so that they cannot harass people, and dispatch international forces to protect us. However, to be just, we cannot disarm only the Khmer Rouge forces; ours and those of Son Sann and Heng Samrin and Hun Sen should also be disarmed. In the new plan, [remainder of sentence spoken in English], the last plan of His Excellency the Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar, it is proposed that international peacekeeping forces should be present and forces disarmed.

Before ending my report to you, I would like to inform you that now Vietnam is very weak and facing great difficulties. People are pressuring it from every direction [remainder of sentence spoken in English] from every corner of the world. Now it has agreed to pull out and started to withdraw its forces. First, I did not believe it. But now I realize that it is gradually withdrawing. Vietnam is fleeing now. [applause]

Children, some of the Vietnamese civilians living in Battambang, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Pothisat, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Cham, from which Vietnamese forces have been withdrawn, are now afraid because they are no longer under the Vietnamese Army's administration; they are packing up and returning to Vietnam. Some others left their property and houses, saying: We are leaving; we cannot stay because we are very afraid of the Khmer Rouge. They have all left. They have started packing.

Thus, I believe that in a year or two we can return to our country. However, to do this, we should think about how to prevent the Khmer Rouge from mistreating us like before. This is the remaining problem. It is a big issue. Previously, it was Vietnam. When I came to see you before, if you remember, I said the main issue was Vietnam. Now, today, I say the Vietnamese issue is almost resolved; this will be done in the next 2 years at most. Only the same problem of Pol Pot remains. This problem is returning to haunt us; this ghost is returning. Therefore, we should expand and strengthen our nationalist movement and consolidate it.

As De Gaulle said: The samdech is completely right. We in the French Republic support the samdech in his policy to build a Cambodia that belongs to only to the Cambodians.

I would like to reaffirm that we are not going to wage war with the Khmer Rouge. [following sentence in French] We are not going to fight against the Khmer Rouge; it is a question of defending ourselves, defending our nationalist ideals, and defending Cambodia's peace and our people's freedom. [Nous n'allons pas faire la guerre aux Khmer Rouge, mais il s'agit de nous defendre, de defendre nos ideaux nationalistes, defendre la paix du Cambodge, la liberte de notre peuple]. This means we should defend our freedom and independence to prevent the Khmer Rouge from harassing us.

We would like to once again state that we will unite and set up a national reconciliation government, [following words in French] national reconciliation and national unity [reconciliation nationale, union nationale]. As the young lady representing all of you, compatriots and clergy, said in her speech just now, we will set up a quadripartite government to unite all of us so that we are no longer split—comprising Samdech Sihanouk's party, Khieu Samphan's party, Son Sann's party, and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen party. All four of us, fellow Cambodians, will join hands and unite and be at peace. Once this is done, we will be prosperous and happy, and independence and freedom will automatically return, like the previous Samdech Euv's era. Thus, we shall work together and unite. This is what makes the Vietnamese leave and withdraw their forces. If we are united, the Vietnamese will withdraw. Once this is done, we will enjoy happiness and prosperity.

The other day, I said to Khieu Samphan, who came to visit me, that after the elections, even after the victory of the Sihanouk party, our front, we will still call on the other three sides to join us in a quadripartite government forever to ensure our security, unity, national union, and happiness; together we will build our nation. We will certainly be happy with freedom in a liberal and democratic system. This is what I said to Khieu Samphan, who replied: thank you, thank you. [applause]

This is the summary of my report to you. I thank you very much. I will have the honor of visiting you again next year. I would like to repeat that next year, I and my wife will be fortunate and happy to again visit you, the clergy, and all of you, beloved and dear compatriots, like this year. I am so happy, my children, to see you. I pray that the Triple Jewel [of Buddhism], the deeds of our former kings and queens, and angels and gods look after you—the clergy, compatriots, and all of you, who are our dear friends. May all of you enjoy longevity, good status, happiness, strength, and enlightenment. May all of you enjoy great victories in your activities. Thank you very much indeed.

Long live independent and neutral Cambodia with territorial sovereignty!

Thank you very much compatriots.

Prince Sihanouk Departs France 11 July
BK1207054788 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] The office of the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia reported that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk departed last night from Bangkok for Paris where he will stay following his decision to step down from the presidency of the coalition government. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk announced in a message issued on 10 July that there are serious reasons—which he said it is impossible to explain—for his resignation from the presidency of the Cambodian Coalition Government from the date of issuing the message onward.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has canceled his working visit to the ASEAN countries and Japan. He has designated his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh as his representative to the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, FUNCINPEC, which is his political party, and to his ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] forces, which are part of the Cambodian Coalition Government.

Makes Statement

BK1107150588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 (AFP)—Asked at the airport if a newspaper article over the weekend criticizing his rule of Cambodia prior to 1970 was in part responsible for his resignation, Prince Sihanouk told reporters: "certainly."

"I will explain later. I can't explain for the time being," he added.

Diplomats here have said the prince was either pressuring China to do more to neutralize Khmer Rouge guerrillas or trying to force Vietnam to be more conciliatory in its approach to the talks scheduled to begin in Indonesia July 25.

Statements against the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regaining power in Cambodia and for the Indonesian talks dominated meetings here last week between non-communist Southeast Asia and its major trading partners.

The six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) sponsors the Indonesian talks as a first step towards serious negotiations.

The Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in four years of rule, are the major force in the tripartite resistance, which is backed with supplies by China and diplomatic support by ASEAN.

Analysts said Prince Sihanouk, who has warned against a return of the Khmer Rouge, often staged resignations in order to draw world support for his positions.

Diplomats were guarded about ruling out the presence of the prince at the Indonesian talks July 25.

"Just because he's stepped down from the coalition, doesn't mean he won't be going there as an individual," said one Southeast Asian diplomat.

Sihanouk spokesman Roland Eng said Prince Sihanouk had sent a telegram Sunday to Indonesian President Suharto telling him he would be in Indonesia later this month for a visit.

Mr. Eng refused to comment further and cautioned against speculation.

Prince Sihanouk left Monday on an Air France flight due to arrive in Paris Tuesday morning, Thai airport officials said.

Arrives in Paris

AU1207075388 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT
12 Jul 88

[Report by Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Paris, July 12 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here Tuesday saying that his decision to resign as head of the tripartite resistance coalition was "irrevocable".

He said the decision, announced Monday in Bangkok, was a protest against an increase in recent weeks of attacks by Khmer Rouge forces against his own supporters within the coalition.

The Khmer Rouge "now want to wipe out the Sihanoukists," he stressed.

Prince Sihanouk, who flew in from Bangkok, also sharply criticized in an airport statement here the "injustice of certain godfathers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) who outrageously favor the Khmer Rouge in their distribution of arms" to the various factions of the anti-Vietnamese coalition in Cambodia.

"The Khmer Rouge have taken advantage of the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces west of the Mekong to step up attacks and ambushes against the Sihanoukist National Army ... Over the past few days, I have lost quite a few soldiers and officers," he said.

He added that his decision to quit as head of the CGDK had been made because he wants to avoid "certain sponsors of the coalition continuing to exploit the name of Sihanouk to allow the Khmer Rouge to seize power."

The former Cambodian monarch did not name these "sponsors," but analysts said he was probably referring to China, which provides arms and support to the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk also called on United States, France and other European countries to help stop "Pol Potism in all its horror."

He indicated that he planned to stay in France for some time, living at Fere-en-Tardenois, north of Paris, where he held a first round of talks late last year with Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen.

Prince Sihanouk's resignation came two weeks ahead of informal talks designed to bring all four Cambodian factions and Vietnam together for the first time.

The prince, who resigned and then changed his mind earlier this year, said he was cancelling trips to non-communist southeast Asian capitals and Japan to live in "exile" in France.

His decision, announced in a written statement released in Bangkok, took diplomats and observers by surprise.

That statement did not mention the informal talks set for Indonesia July 25. Prince Sihanouk was to be in Jakarta as part of the cancelled Asian tour.

Prince Sihanouk said here Tuesday that he did not plan to attend the Jakarta talks.

He had said Monday that his son and top guerrilla general Prince Norodom Ranariddh would represent him at the Indonesian meeting.

Diplomats here said Prince Sihanouk may be making a tactical move to draw support for neutralizing the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the main guerrilla force in the tripartite Cambodian resistance fighting the nine-year-old Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge, who killed hundreds of thousands while ruling until toppled by Vietnamese troops in 1979, are feared to be planning to take over Cambodia after a settlement.

At a ministerial meeting in Bangkok last week, non-communist Southeast Asia and allies such as the United States and Japan expressed support for Prince Sihanouk as the key to any settlement in Cambodia and said they would not accept a return of the Khmer Rouge.

The foreign ministers endorsed the Indonesian talks as a first step to serious negotiations on Cambodia.

In Jakarta Monday U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said he was surprised at the resignation since the prince had given him the impression in Bangkok of having "every intention in one way or another of seeing these things through."

ASEAN's 5 July Joint Communique Hailed
BK1107105588 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian People and the CGDK Feel Very Heartened by the Correct and Just Stance in the Joint Communique of the 4-5 July ASEAN 21st Conference in Bangkok"]

[Text] On 5 July the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries, namely Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei, once again firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny.

In the joint press communique issued following the end of their 21st annual conference, they stated that Vietnam's military invasion and occupation of Cambodia is a violation of the UN Charter and international law and an encroachment on the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Vietnam's continued aggression against and occupation of Cambodia constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, which jeopardizes international peace and security.

The ASEAN ministers once again called for a political, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Cambodian problem based on the withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the restoration of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination under international supervision, and the accomplishment of national reconciliation in Cambodia. The six ASEAN foreign ministers also reiterated their support for the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The above-mentioned position of the ASEAN countries is correct and just. It conforms with the principles of the UN Charter and international law and constitutes an important contribution to the defense of regional peace and stability against the Vietnamese-Soviet acts of aggression and expansion in this region.

The Cambodian people, the CGDK, and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] who are fighting the Vietnamese aggressors directly on the battlefield feel very heartened by the above-mentioned correct and just stance of the ASEAN countries. This stance greatly encourages the Cambodian people, the CGDK, the NADK, and all other patriotic Cambodian resistance forces which are joining hands in the common struggle

against the Vietnamese aggressors for national liberation, giving them great vigor and enabling them to jointly continue attacking the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield even more enthusiastically to force them to come to the negotiating table to settle the Cambodian problem politically with the CGDK and completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their destiny and restore peace and stability in the region.

The Cambodian people, the CGDK, and the NADK firmly believe that only when the international community, especially the ASEAN countries which are Cambodia's neighbors, continues to bring all-round pressure to bear on Vietnam in addition to the armed struggle and other forms of struggle of the Cambodian people, can we force Vietnam to sit at the negotiating table to seriously settle the Cambodian problem so that Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Cambodia, restoring Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia in response to the desire of the Cambodian people, the ASEAN countries, as well as the entire international community.

At present, because of the persistent and resolute struggle of the Cambodian people on the battlefield and the pressure of the international community and ASEAN countries, the aggressor Hanoi authorities are experiencing dire difficulties in all fields, but continue to refuse seriously resolving the Cambodian problem by completely withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny as repeatedly and earnestly demanded by the ASEAN countries and the international community. Over the past few weeks, while overtly announcing the withdrawal of 50,000 aggressor troops and their high command from Cambodia, and expressing a desire to settle the Cambodian problem politically, the Hanoi authorities have sent in one contingent of fresh troops after another in order to consolidate their occupation of Cambodia, fulfill their Indochinese Federation strategy, and then push forward according to their regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global strategy of their Soviet bosses in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific.

Therefore, the all-round pressure on Vietnam—military, economic, political, and diplomatic—must be resolutely and vigorously carried on until the Hanoi authorities can no longer endure it and are forced to give up their aggressive and expansionist ambitions and agree to directly negotiate with the CGDK in order to discuss the withdrawal of all aggressor troops from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the 8-point peace proposal dated 17 March 1986, the proposal dated 25 June 1988 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK, and the past nine UN resolutions.

The Cambodian people, the CGDK, and the NADK hold that only by settling the Cambodian problem on the basis of the above-mentioned principle can the Cambodian problem be correctly, fairly, and permanently settled with peace restored in Cambodia as well as the rest of Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and the NADK would like to once again express deep thanks to the ASEAN foreign ministers and their governments for constantly according resolute support to the Cambodian people's just struggle and for making relentless efforts to settle the Cambodian people correctly and fairly in conformity with the UN resolutions so as to restore peace in Cambodia and this region.

Son Sann on Prospects for Peace Settlement
PM1107103488 Paris *LIBERATION* in French 6 Jul 88
p 17

[Interview with KPNLF Chairman Son Sann by Patrick Sabatier in Paris—date not given]

[Text] "The time has come for mutual concessions. We must talk sincerely to end the suffering of the Khmer and Vietnamese peoples which have lasted long enough...." Son Sann, prime minister of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government and chairman of the KPNLF, the "nationalist" component of the Cambodian resistance, was conciliatory and optimistic about the chances of settling the conflict which has been tearing his country apart since 1979.

"The problems faced by the various sides are so great that it is in everybody's interests to make concessions now," the old nationalist leader said in an interview which he granted to *LIBERATION* on his return to Paris, where he lives, after a visit to Bangkok. In the Thai capital, he signed a document, together with Prince Sihanouk, president of the coalition, and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, defining the resistance's position on the "cocktail party"—an informal meeting which will be held in Bogor (Indonesia) on 25 July and which should mark a new step forward in the search for a negotiated settlement to the Cambodian conflict.

This document, Son Sann explained, reiterates the resistance's demand for a withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in three phases under international supervision. It proposes that the two rival regimes vying for control of Cambodia—Democratic Kampuchea (anti-Vietnamese) and People's Kampuchea (set up by Vietnam)—be dismantled at the end of the second phase of this withdrawal. They should be replaced by a four-party provisional government under Prince Sihanouk's presidency. This government should hold elections under international supervision which would lead to a neutral Cambodia whose independence would be guaranteed by the superpowers.

"We wanted to show the Vietnamese and the world that we are united in these negotiations," Son Sann explained. On this occasion, Prince Sihanouk resumed leadership of the resistance which he abandoned last year before meeting Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, in Fere-en-Tardenois and then in Saint-Germain-en-Laye. The Khmer Rouge "willingly signed" a document which officially pledges them to a negotiating process which they had hitherto rejected.

Another major concession is that the three anti-Vietnamese factions agree to the Bogor "cocktail party" starting with an "inter-Cambodian" meeting at which they will meet with Heng Samrin, president of the pro-Vietnamese regime. "But we will only discuss the agenda," Son Sann said. "We will not discuss serious issues until Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister—*LIBERATION* editor's note) joins us, as he has said he will...."

These "informal" discussions should lead to "real negotiations" between the resistance and Vietnam, according to Son Sann. Any agreement reached will then have to be ratified by an international conference, "attended by countries accepted by all sides, especially the five permanent members of the UN Security Council."

The most delicate point relates to the transitional period in which elections will be held. "The Vietnamese want to force Phnom Penh to hold these elections, but we cannot accept it. They must be organized by a four-party government with international monitoring, for instance by the United Nations.... There will be no solution without self-determination for the Cambodian people."

Only "truly free" elections will enable Cambodia to solve its daunting dilemma: the choice between the Vietnamese or the Khmer Rouge. The majority of Cambodians fear that the Vietnamese army's departure might allow a return to power in Phnom Penh by Pol Pot's men who claimed hundreds of thousands of lives between 1975 and 1979.

"The danger of Cambodia turning into another Lebanon is still very real," Son Sann admitted. Some people fear that the country might be divided, with the Khmer Rouge controlling the west and north of the country, while the pro-Vietnamese would keep the east and south—a solution which would satisfy Cambodia's two neighbors, Thailand to the west and Vietnam to the east which have been fighting over the vestiges of the Angkor empire for centuries.

The noncommunist forces, whose weakness Son Sann readily admits (the KPNLF in particular has been undermined by power struggles and corruption over the past 2 years), are likely to have a minor role in this scenario. "That is why we are asking the Western countries to increase their material aid if they do not want to see communism established in Phnom Penh.... The Cambodian people want us, but we are not the strongest force."

Indonesia

Alatas Says Meeting To Go on Without Sihanouk
BK1107111988 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1030 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 11 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia understood the retirement of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president of the Coalition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and is not disappointed with the postponement of his visit to Jakarta. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told the press after meeting President Suharto at the Bina Graha [Presidential Office] here Monday.

Minister Alatas told the president that Sihanouk's five-day visit to Jakarta, originally scheduled to start Monday afternoon, has been postponed.

President Suharto, in response to this, has said that "We accept the fact, and Indonesia will wait for Prince Sihanouk to come to Indonesia by the end of July."

Sihanouk resigned as president of CGDK as from Sunday.

In his letter to President Suharto, Sihanouk said he decided to leave for Paris where he will live in exile. The leadership of the Sihanouk faction and his troops will be entrusted to his son, Norodom Ranariddh.

When asked whether Sihanouk's retirement would adversely affect the Jakarta informal meeting scheduled in Bogor on July 25, Alatas said no speculation should be made in this regard, and that "we should wait for further developments."

He added it is difficult to find out the reason for Sihanouk's resignation, and pointed out that the Jakarta informal meeting will go on.

Discusses Jakarta Talks

BK1007030088 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Jul 88 pp 6, 7

["Excerpts" of interview with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas by unidentified reporter on the upcoming Jakarta informal meeting; date and place not given.]

[Text] NATION: Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen reportedly said he might not attend the Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM) because he is opposed to the introduction of an international peacekeeping force and the dismantling of his People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). How will you do to get him to come to Jakarta? [sentence as published]

Alatas: That's already something of substance. And because he does not like that (an international peace force and dismantling of PRK), he would not come to Jakarta. Was that clearly said in the news report?

Q: He was probably implying that.

A: Look, let me tell you two things.

One is that from our preliminary enquiries, all of them have said they would come if the meeting is going to take place in accordance with the terms of the Ho Chi Minh City understanding. And in my invitations we indeed made it very, very clear that this meeting will take place accordingly.

On the other point, from now on until the Jakarta meeting, I am sure there will be a lot of statements like that. And that is only natural because different parties want to say what they think are important to them, what their positions are. But that does not necessarily mean that they will not come. Of course, they said they don't want to come if it is like that.

But what they like or don't like is something of the substance and that is precisely what they have to talk about, to negotiate, in Jakarta.

Don't assume from his reported statement that anyone is departing from the Ho Chi Minh City understanding which said clearly that the meeting will be set up without pre-conditions.

So, nobody will come with pre-conditions; otherwise they don't accept the Ho Chi Minh City understanding. Right?

Q: How many countries have officially confirmed their participation in the talks?

A: In response to our official invitations which came much later than our enquiries? Our official invitations were sent only a few days ago.

Already, we have the official responses from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Vietnam. Hun Sen and Laos may have to take longer time to reply back because it is longer for their messages to reach Jakarta. But these are official responses.

Before that we directly discussed with them and we got the impression that all would come. Maybe, I will find other letters confirming the others' participation when I return to Jakarta.

Q: What do you think about the international peacekeeping force? Do you think it is a key, crucial element in a political settlement?

A: Well our attitude, like that of ASEAN, has always been to facilitate in a search for a comprehensive solution because we don't have a quarrel, we are not directly involved in the conflict, which is one between the

Kampuchians... And they have to decide how to settle various elements like withdrawal, provisional coalition government, general elections and national reconciliation.

For withdrawal, what is needed? Do you need the supervisory force, or whatever it will be called? The Khmer factions have to discuss it. If so, who will there [as published], under whose auspices, and how many? They have to decide by themselves. Even if Indonesia has an opinion, it is not very relevant. Right? So, better not ask about our opinion at this stage. Rather, we will make sure that in Bogor they will have the opportunity to talk very frankly on all these issues. That is the sort of role Indonesia, and ASEAN as a whole, would like to play.

Q: What if the informal meetings fail to break the deadlock, do you think ASEAN should return to its hard-line position or continue with the present approach?

A: Well, from the very beginning, ASEAN has never had a position that opposed talks. We have been trying to contribute to talks from the beginning.

If you want to talk about softening our stand, then you have to go back very far. What happened is as follows: in 1981, there was the first International Conference on Kampuchea, ICK as we call it, in New York. Remember, at the ICK there was a framework, principles as well as modalities on how to solve the problem. In 1983, at the BKK [Bangkok] ASEAN ministerial meeting, ASEAN ministers said, in the joint communique, for the first time that we would not change our principles but we will be flexible on the question of modalities.

That's how it started and that was five years ago, not now.

We no longer insisted that the ICK would be the only modalities, but the ICK principles remain. And then we started to say a lot of things about modalities. We agreed, for examples, upon Hun Sen meeting with Sihanouk for the first time. We proposed, ourselves, the Jakarta meeting and the Ho Chi Minh City understanding. This is in the context of finding modalities to get talks going, not necessarily negotiations, but preliminary talks.

Of course, our hope is that these preliminary talks will produce positive outcomes, that it will identify common grounds on the elements that we have just discussed.

If that happens, then we will have to decide whether to go to an international conference. At JIM, they have to work out terms of an international conference. In this sense, we have not changed our position on an international conference because the Jakarta meeting is not a

negotiated conference as yet. Of course, you have heard a lot about some ideas on an international conference, but we don't know yet. Let's wait until after the Jakarta meeting.

Otherwise, we will continue our efforts until we find a way out. I think now all sides want to find a political solution. I really think so, but how to get there? Of course, there are a lot of problems to solve about the modalities and it is good to start talking to one another instead of talking to the mass media.

Q: Do you think that Vietnam still adheres to the position that the PRK must be the nucleus of whatever coalition government that would emerge from a possible political settlement?

A: Well, once again this is a point of substance. Everybody has agreed that some sort of quadripartite temporary government should come into play. All—including the Vietnamese, and even the Chinese.

And they even agreed that such a government should begin general elections, and should be headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Even Hun Sen agreed. You read the joint statement of the Paris meeting between Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and you will see that Hun Sen invited him, but it's on the method of getting such a quadripartite government that they differ.

Hun Sen said yes, we want a quadripartite government, and we agreed that Sihanouk be a leader but for that, Sihanouk should come to Phnom Penh.

Q: A leader under a different circumstance.

A: Exactly, the modalities there are different. Whereas Sihanouk says he want a quadripartite government, and accepts to be the leader, but first PRK must be dismantled and a new provisional government be set up.

On withdrawal, everybody has agreed. Vietnam itself said it agreed to withdrawal, that its troops are withdrawing and, in fact, they said by 1990, all the Vietnamese troops will have left Kampuchea.

So, Vietnam is not against withdrawal but Vietnam has its own idea about withdrawal. China and CGDK also have their own ideas about it. What they differ on are modalities.

We hope in Jakarta, all the sides will sit down and talk clearly and more directly on the modalities.

Q: The general public are confused on the peace efforts. Vietnam has stated that it is withdrawing. Why is ASEAN so eager to see a political settlement, because, after all, when all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn the issue should be automatically solved, right?

A: Let me explain the differences between the two things, one the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the other is withdrawal of the foreign troops in a context of an overall comprehensive solution.

In the first case, if and after Vietnam has pulled out all troops by 1990, then it says the problem is finished. But that would be disputed by CGDK because what happened in 1978 was not simply the entry of Vietnamese troops but what happened was that a new government was installed and the old government under the name of CGDK was forced out and CGDK is still recognized by the whole world. Only a few countries recognize the new government.

Now you can answer the question by yourself. Will the problem be resolved if only the Vietnamese troops are unilaterally withdrawn? No.

Q: But don't you think that PRK will collapse after the unilateral withdrawal?

A: That again is your assumption. We are talking about principles. The principle is, of course, we welcome the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. We hope it is real, and it is a very important part of any solution. But the withdrawal of foreign troops must be put into the context of an overall political solution of Kampuchea, including the right of the Kampuchean people to have their own elections and to decide what kind of government they want. That's what we want.

Q: Are you suggesting that we need a comprehensive political solution because we need to stabilize the situation in Kampuchea?

A: To have real peace, durable peace and stability, because if there was only troop withdrawal—and suppose Vietnam did pull out all troops by 1990—do you expect CGDK forces to stop fighting? They want to be back there (in Phnom Penh). So the fighting will continue. Look at Afghanistan (after the withdrawal of Soviet troops without consent from rebel Mujahidin guerrillas).

Q: And that may invite the Vietnamese troops to march back into Kampuchea?

A...(pause).

Q: Or other foreign force?

A: Or other force....So, that is what we mean by a comprehensive political solution.

Daily Sees Topics for Discussion With Shultz

BK1107093088 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Jul 88

[From the Press Review]

[Text] ANGKATAN BERSENJATA stresses the importance on how to reap the best results from the visit to Indonesia by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived in Jakarta on 9 July and expressed his appreciation for the ASEAN initiatives, especially Indonesia's, to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem and to maintain stability in Southeast Asia. ANGKATAN BERSENJATA notes that there are two things which should be discussed with Shultz, namely the reduction of nuclear weapons and elimination of foreign bases in Southeast Asia.

Report on Trade Delegation's Visit to USSR

BK0907091588 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0656 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (ANTARA-OANA)—The Soviet Government is interested in promoting trade and economic relations with Indonesia, including cooperation in the shipbuilding and fish catching fields as well as the utilization of peat.

The Soviet willingness to enhance trade and economic relations with Indonesia was stated during a visit of an Indonesian trade mission headed by Trade Minister Arifin Siregar to the Soviet Union from June 20 through 24, 1988, according to the Trade Department.

The purpose of the visit is to explore the possibility of stepping up trade and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union and the possibility of holding a meeting of the Indonesia-Soviet Union Joint Commission.

Arifin Siregar reported the result of the trade mission's visit to President Suharto earlier this week. The head of government instructed the minister to promote Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports to the East European countries, including the Soviet Union.

While visiting the Soviet Union, the Indonesian mission stated the intention of buying several kinds of Soviet products such as components of diesel engines and using the services of the Soviet shipbuilding industry.

Laos

Sisomphon Lovansai Chairs Election Conference

BK1107104488 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 11 (KPL)—A conference to assess the proceeding of the general elections at district level has been opened here since June 9 under the chairmanship of Sisomphon Lovansai, politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and chairman of the National Electoral Committee.

More than 100 delegates from the national, provincial and district electoral committees are taking part in the conference.

The conference is to review and draw lessons the event of the second national general elections held since total liberation in 1975 [sentence as received]. The conference lasts 4 days.

Thai Paper Says Christian Services Banned in North
BK0907021188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Catholics and Protestants in northern Laos have been banned from practising religious services after local authorities alleged they had secret contacts with Westerners.

Yesterday Hmong refugees arriving in Nan Province said communist cadres in Laung Prabang have banned Christians from congregating for prayers at churches, meeting halls or homes.

Violators face arrest, they said, although no arrests have been reported because Christians were avoiding violations.

The refugees, who talked on condition of anonymity, said the ban began about two months ago when Christian communities were told by cadres religious services must be officially sanctioned.

However no permits have been given, they said.

A development worker from Laos said he had heard of the ban, but he believed it was being enforced only at the local level and did not represent central government policy.

Most Lao Cabinet members and ranking cadres are Buddhists, he said.

A Roman Catholic priest who once worked in Laos said there were more than 10 Catholic priests in central and southern Laos.

Although they have kept a low profile, three, including a bishop in southern Laos, have been jailed or put under house arrest, he said.

At present, there are some 15,000 Protestants and 30,000 Catholics in Laos, he said.

Radio Backs PRK National Reconciliation Policy
BK1007123088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Feature: "Cambodian Problem Must Be Correctly and Reasonably Settled"]

[Text] Based on the PRK's national reconciliation policy and endeavors exerted by all parties concerned, the effort to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem has advanced to a certain extent. That is, it has been agreed that there should be an informal meeting between representatives of the PRK and the three Khmer factions of Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khmer Rouge, excluding the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, who have committed serious and unpardonable crimes. The meeting, to be organized in a form of a cocktail party, is expected to take place at the end of July in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. After a meeting of representatives of the Cambodian groups, the countries concerned such as Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, and others will have a meeting with the Cambodian groups in order to exchange views on the Cambodian problems and its international aspects in accordance with the spirit of the Vietnamese-Indonesian joint communique issued in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987. In so doing, they will jointly find an appropriate way to settle the Cambodian conflict, that has been dragged out for nearly a decade, so that peace can be restored in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

As a gesture of their goodwill and to create conditions conducive to settling the Cambodian conflict through political means, the SRV and PRK have agreed to withdraw 50,000 or half of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia back to Vietnam by the end of this year. The remaining Vietnamese troops will be pulled out of that country by 1990. After 1990, there will be no Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia. The withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia has testified the growth of the developing PRK.

In national defense, the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have been strengthened and are sufficiently capable of defending their own country. At present, the Cambodian people's revolutionary administration has gained full control of the entire country. The national reconciliation policy is the manifestation of ethics, sincerity, a sense of humanitarianism, generosity, and compassion for the misled compatriots who have voluntarily left the enemy ranks to jointly reconstruct the Cambodian nation so that it may continue to progress. The enemy of the revolution intends to exploit the national reconciliation policy to eventually wipe out the PRK. Their dark scheme is unrealistic. Any attempt to destroy the PRK can never succeed. The PRK has gained full control of the entire country and represents the entire Cambodian population while the three Khmer reactionary factions represent only a small group of people whose survival depends on support from foreign countries. It is impossible to let them equally handle the

interests of the Cambodian people in the entire country. The correct and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem must be based on the PRK's national reconciliation policy.

Radio Comments on Downing of Iranian Plane
BK1007103988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Unattributed commentary: "Downing of the Iranian Passenger Plane Was the Result of the U.S. Policy in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] The U.S. policy of military buildup in the Persian Gulf has resulted in the world-shocking incident on 3 July when a U.S. warship gunned down an Iranian civilian plane, killing 290 passengers on board. This terrible tragedy has caused concern among governments around the world and enabled them to envisage the urgent necessity to bring the Gulf war to an end. They expressed their sorrow over the incident and regarded the downing of the airliner as the direct consequence of the U.S. interference in the Persian Gulf.

A Western radio in Thailand yesterday evening [6 July] quoted U.S. President Reagan as saying that the said tragedy has ended. But according to the Iranian radio, Iranian Prime Minister Musavi said that for Iran, the tragedy has just begun. Yesterday evening, Iranian charge d'affaires to Thailand said that the U.S. gunning down of the Iranian plane was a deliberate act, not for self-defense as claimed by the United States. It was unlike the Soviet downing of the South Korean airliner 5 years ago because the plane flew over the strategic zone deep inside the far eastern part of the USSR. In this case, the Iranian plane was flying in its own airspace.

The United States has not only tried to prove itself innocent but also put the blame on the other. At first, the United States denied that it had shot down the passenger plane. Later it admitted that its warship "Vincennes" had destroyed the A-300 Airbus of Iran with two surface-to-air missiles and killed 290 passengers. It was a tragedy that has saddened the whole mankind.

This world-shocking incident was a result of the U.S. military interference in the Persian Gulf region and also a direct consequence of the 9-year-old war between Iraq and Iran. It is another incident that has testified that as long as the United States continues its military presence in the Gulf region, such a similar world-shocking incident will be inevitable to further increase tension in that part of the world.

French Foreign Ministry Delegation Holds Talks
BK0107113288 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
1 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 1 (OANA-KPL)—Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting-minister for foreign affairs, received here on June 29 a delegation of the Asia-Oceania Department of the Foreign Ministry of France led by its head Mr Claude Martin.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and mutual understanding.

While here, the French delegation is scheduled to meet and discuss with Lao officials on strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. International issues of mutual interest will also be raised.

The French delegation arrived here on June 28 in response to the invitation of the Lao Foreign Ministry and left here on June 30.

Kaysone Phomvihan Congratulates SRV's Do Muoi
BK2506095988 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
25 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 25 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on June 23 sent a telegramme of congratulations to his Vietnamese counterpart, Do Muoi, on the occasion of his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

Having expressed sincere congratulations and best wishes to Do Muoi, the telegramme went on to say:

"The appointment of you to such a high and responsible post has demonstrated the Vietnamese party, government and people's trust in you who have gained rich experiences and skill in guiding the cause of national defence and construction, and leading the nation to socialism.

"I am convinced that you will devote yourself in leading the Vietnamese people to score greater victories in materializing the resolution of the 6th Congress of the CPV and the 4th five-year plan on socio-economic development of the SRV for the prosperity of the country and in contributing to the cause of peace, stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

"May the fraternal friendship and special solidarity, comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries be further developed. I would like to wish you good health and success in your noble duty."

Sisomphon Lovansai Receives New PRC Ambassador
BK0207132588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council, this morning received a courtesy call from Liang Feng, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the LPDR, after the latter had presented the credentials to the acting president of our country.

On this occasion, Sisomphon Lovansai chatted with the guest on many issues aimed at restoring, promoting, and expanding the relations and cooperation between Laos and China.

Phoun Sipaseut Greet New MPR Foreign Minister
*BK0107112288 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
1 Jul 88*

[Text] Vientiane, July 1 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, on June 28 sent a telegramme of congratulations to the newly appointed Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpilne Gombosuren.

The telegramme says:

"I believe that with your rich experience as a diplomat, you will successfully fulfill your task assigned to you by the Mongolian party and government, thus contributing to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, to the safeguarding of peace, security and international cooperation in Asia-Pacific and the world over.

"I am convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship, mutual militant solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries will be further developed."

Philippines

Reportage on Secretary of State Shultz Visit

Arrives in Manila

*HK1207022988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Manila for a 36-hour visit during which he will discuss the future of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines with President Corazon Aquino and other officials. Shultz flew in hours after Mrs Aquino told reporters she does not expect her meeting today with the secretary of state to resolve the impasse in the ongoing review of the agreement allowing the U.S. to maintain its military bases here.

Shultz told reporters, upon his arrival at the airport at 9 pm, that he also plans to take up in his talks here the country's 19-year communist insurgency and prospects for a proposed \$10 million multinational aid program for the Philippines. He said that the U.S. wants to put the Philippines on track for full economic growth.

Shultz was met at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus. In a brief interview with reporters hours earlier at the presidential palace, Mrs Aquino indicated she would not bring up the question of the bases in her talks with Shultz.

[Begin recording Aquino] The present review is still ongoing and it will be up to the review committee to discuss that. Shultz is not part of the review panel, it is Ambassador Platt; and then on our side, it's Secretary Manglapus. [end recording]

Shultz's schedule today also includes meetings with Manglapus, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, and several legislators. He departs tomorrow for Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, Congress and the executive department (?will) [words indistinct] the common [words indistinct] on the U.S. military bases. House Speaker Protempore Antonio Cuenco said it would not be good for the two departments to have opposite positions. Leaders of Congress are meeting with Shultz at breakfast today at the Manila Hotel. The congressional groups which will meet with the U.S. secretary of state are Senate President Jovito Salonga and Speaker Ramon Mitra. With them will be Senators Teopisto Guingona, Rene Saguisag and Juan Ponce Enrile; representatives Antonio Cuenco, Jose Yap, Amado Bagatsing, Maria Clara Lobregat and Raul Daza. The group met last night [11 July] to formulate its position.

Cuenco said that on the issue of compensation, most of the congressmen are in favor of \$1 million a year for the use of the military bases until 1991. Cuenco said he believes Shultz was bluffing when he testified before the U.S. Congress that the U.S. will reject any demands for [words indistinct] as compensation for the use of the military bases. According to Cuenco, it will cost the United States more to relocate its bases than to pay \$1 million a year. He said the relocation costs would be about \$10 billion.

[Begin Cuenco recording] I really think they are trying to do their best to retain their bases here. They like it here in the Philippines, it is the most ideal place to have their bases. But they can never influence the Filipinos to [words indistinct], and they cannot dictate to us on what to do. We will act in accordance with the national interest, that's for sure. [end recording]

Meets With President Aquino

*HK1207052788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 12 Jul 88*

[Text] President Cory Aquino and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz are conferring in Malacanang at this moment. President Cory had said earlier that they would speak about issues affecting both countries. The president also said she would thank Shultz for the assistance extended by his government to the Philippines. The military bases issue is expected to be discussed during their meeting. The one-on-one talks will also tackle the matters of financial and military assistance.

Earlier, Secretary Shultz said the retention of U.S. bases in the Philippines is the best option of all. He said this before departing from Jakarta, Indonesia. He said American military bases in the region are of vital assistance to countries in the area.

Meanwhile, in a report we have just received, President Aquino has acknowledged that she views the visit of Secretary Shultz as an instrument which shows the American administration's new political stance on the Philippines. Here is Sel Baisa with more details:

[Begin recording] This was declared by the president during an exchange of toasts at a luncheon in honor of Shultz in Malacanang. In her brief remarks, the chief executive said Secretary Shultz is a true friend of the Filipinos. She said he upholds the interests of the Philippines for the betterment of relations between both countries. Shultz, who arrived last night, is expected to discuss with the president antinuclear matters and the issue of the military bases. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Shultz will meet with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and other military officials at 1400 at Camp Aguinaldo. Already several groups are reported to be massing in front of the camp to rally against Shultz's visit to the country.

Aquino Addresses Luncheon

HK1207073688 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English
0635 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at luncheon given in honor of visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Malacanang Palace—recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] ...one by the people, the other by fraud. But that one was already settled, while the other was in the streets. The tension then was between the many who believed in the reality of the moment and those who heard the future knocking loudly at the door. At the councils of state, George Shultz sat and pondered that tension. He could not deny the fact of incumbent power, yet he could not ignore this feeling that something new was being born in those islands thousands of miles away. The resolution lay in the first principles of the American republic. From the councils of state absorbed in the moment, George Shultz stood up and opened the door to a new era in American diplomacy: to the remarriage of power and principle in the conduct of foreign affairs.

We know now that George Shultz has been instrumental in effecting a revolution in the political perception of the U.S. Administration with regard to events in the Philippines. It was indeed a revolution for he returned America to her first principles. This, of course, was duty to his country and commitment to republican ideals which served our country's interests as well. Not long afterwards, he gave his invaluable friendship to us and our country.

In our several talks, I learned much from him and profited greatly from his observations that in international politics, it is the strong and self-reliant who attracts assistance and helpful alliances. And of course,

reaching just a few years back in his life, he told me that if one took care of one's marines, they will take care of you. That came in handy last August. [laughter]

Our country will not forget his generous vote of confidence: I am bullish about the Philippines, even while we were still smarting from the wounds of dictatorship. We have returned his compliment with the political and economic progress we have since achieved. We shall, of course, never forget the warm and lavish hospitality that he and his lovely wife Obie showed to us and our country during our visit to Washington.

Power and principle, (?geopolitics) and personal friendship came together in an effective combination such as the United States had never seen in her secretaries of state. George Shultz has come here to pay us a last visit in that capacity. He represents for us the best possibility in the future relations between our two countries. A relationship that will acknowledge the realities of power with respect to the primacy of rights, and underlining it to all and giving it light well into the 21st century. A warm and true friendship between two democratic people.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in a toast to George Shultz to whom I now pay the highest compliments by calling him quite simply our true and trusted friend. A friend to me and to our people. I wish him and Obie a long and happy life as their richly deserved reward for their goodness and many accomplishments. Mabuhay [Long life]!

Manglapus Sees Talks as 'Helpful'

HK1207100988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT
12 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 12 (AFP)—Talks here between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Philippine officials were helpful to prospects of an early agreement on U.S. bases here, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Tuesday.

But Philippine legislators who met with Mr. Shultz earlier Tuesday said he had reiterated that Washington would close down the two bases if Manila asked for too much money or banned nuclear weapons.

"The attitudes of both sides proved to be positive, constructive and could be regarded as conducive to the accomplishment of what we have been aiming at," Mr. Manglapus said after joining Mr. Shultz in a luncheon hosted by President Corazon Aquino.

"I wouldn't say that we have an agreement," but Manila and Washington were expected to conclude "in the next few weeks" ongoing talks on the terms of U.S. access to Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the last two years before the lease expires in 1991, Mr. Manglapus said.

Philippine Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said Mr. Shultz and Mrs. Aquino held a 42-minute "one-on-one" meeting on "a broad range of issues in the area of Philippine-American relations," but would not elaborate.

Mr. Shultz's visit came amid rising anti-U.S. sentiment in the Philippines and with the two nations apparently deadlocked over Manila's call for substantial increases in the 180 million dollars in aid it receives yearly as compensation for the military facilities.

He did not answer reporters' questions after the luncheon, but was scheduled to hold a news conference later Tuesday before leaving Wednesday on the next leg of his Asian tour.

In her luncheon toast, Mrs. Aquino praised Mr. Shultz's support for her government.

She said she saw in Mr. Shultz the possibility that "future relations between our two countries... will acknowledge the realities of power and respect for the primacy of rights... giving it life well into the 21st century."

The lawmakers told reporters after a 90-minute breakfast meeting with Mr. Shultz that he had told them Washington wanted to maintain Clark and Subic, both near Manila, but not at any cost.

Mr. Shultz refused to discuss specifics of the meeting, saying only: "We had a very good discussion and I appreciated it. I heard a lot from my friends."

Senate President Jovito Salonga said after the meeting that the U.S. official indicated that if U.S. presence were "no longer wanted" here, it would withdraw from this former U.S. colony.

"That is the import of what he said, Mr. Salonga added.

Mr. Shultz had told the U.S. Congress last month that Washington would withdraw from the bases if Manila sought too much compensation and banned nuclear weapons.

Philippine congressional leader Antonio Cuenco, another participant at the meeting, said Mr. Shultz indicated that the passage of a bill banning nuclear weapons in Philippine territory "would make their (U.S. military) presence here very uncomfortable."

The Philippine Senate last month passed a bill banning nuclear weapons.

The bill must be approved by the House of Representatives and signed by Mrs. Aquino before it becomes law.

Senator Agapito Aquino, the president's brother-in-law, said Washington wanted a possible extension of the bases' lease to remain "open-ended," but added he believed "any extension should have a definite time."

Mr. Shultz also met separately with Mr. Manglapus and Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, who said he briefed the visiting U.S. official of the progress of the Philippine's "total-approach strategy" against the 19-year-old communist insurgency.

"We also briefed him on the upgrading of the capabilities of the Armed Forces," Mr. Ramos said.

The U.S. official's visit was dogged by demonstrations by supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos calling on Washington to remove Mrs. Aquino from power.

Ramos Describes Meeting

HK1207090788 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
in Tagalog 0813 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Bing Formento reports from Mobil Unit No 11:

[Begin recording] U.S. Secretary George Shultz has left Camp Aguinaldo. He paid a visit to Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and praised the latter for the government's anti-insurgency campaign. Secretary Ramos said that the U.S. Government expressed satisfaction over the offensive against the communists carried out by the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Shultz and Ramos held their meeting in the Social Hall of the Department of National Defense in Camp Aguinaldo. The U.S. Secretary of State arrived there at 1400 and a military parade was held in his honor. He was provided tight security by his huge bodyguards. Following their meeting, Ramos issued a statement saying they did not discuss the U.S. military bases. Regarding the government's counterinsurgency program, Ramos said that once our economy improves, the insurgency problem would finally be resolved.

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos] The responsibility of our economic development agencies in the government and our people's economic councils, the responsibility mainly of the Department of Trade and Industry. [sentence as heard] We also indicated that because of the growing consciousness of our concerned citizenry, as well as their commitment for the respect for the law and support for the programs of government, there is now a continuing neutralization of the top brass of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. This is evident from the captures of Bartolome Quizon, starting in September 1987; the group of 20 coming from the Visayas Commission in late January 1988; and then the big five headed by Rafael Baylosis in late March 1988; and then very recently, this group of George Madlos from the northeastern regional party committee of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

We also briefed him on the upgrading of the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Philippines through better training, better attention to discipline, moral welfare and health services, as well as the forward deployment of our troops through the establishment of division and the brigade bases in the hinterlands, where there is little government presence.

[Reporter] What was his reaction on these things?

[Ramos] Well, he felt pleased and at the same time he said he was very [word indistinct], meaning very optimistic and confident about the future of the Philippines. I happened to be also at the lunch tendered by the president in his honor and he said the same thing in terms of the political aspects of our future. [end recording]

Crowds Reported Massing

HK1207012188 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0100 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] Reports say large crowds are presently demonstrating in front of the Philippine International Convention Center where U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is meeting with government leaders. Included amongst the protesting groups are leftist and rightist groups, as well as other cause-oriented organizations. At 1400 this afternoon, Shultz will go to Camp Aguinaldo to confer with Defense Chief Fidel Ramos.

Shultz, Congressional Leaders Meet

HK1207084788 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] The controversial military bases issue figured in talks during a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and congressional leaders. Present at the meeting were Senate President Jovito Salonga and House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr, as well as House Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco.

According to Cuenco, no important agreement was reached at the meeting.

[Begin Cuenco recording in English in progress] ...one of the other issues we talked about was the antinuclear provisions embodied in the Senate bill. The Americans talked about that extensively. As I said, [words indistinct] [end recording]

That was House Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco.

On the other hand, Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile said that he told Shultz that a 25-year extension of the military bases in the country was too long while Shultz considered a 5-year extension too short.

[Begin Enrile recording in English] He said this must depend upon the [words indistinct] and he said that a 5-year duration was too short, and I said that people think of 25 years as too long. So it must be between 25 and 5. [end recording]

Meanwhile, U.S. State Secretary George Shultz reiterated his government's continued support and assistance for the Philippines. Shultz, presently on an official visit in the country, met this morning with Speaker Ramon Mitra and Senate President Jovito Salonga at a breakfast meeting in Manila Hotel.

On his part, Mitra assured Shultz that the Philippines will not persist in demanding rental from the United States in exchange for the use of military bases in the country. [as heard]

Meanwhile, Shultz will hold a news conference at 1900 in the Intercontinental Hotel, Makati, where he is expected to give details of his meeting with congressional leaders, President Aquino and Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos.

Report on Congressional Meeting

BK1207081188 *Manila PNA in English* 0736 GMT
12 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 12 (OANA/PNA)—Philippine Congress leaders Tuesday hinted that the U.S. Government may continue to station its troops and military facilities in Philippine bases. Speaker Ramon Mitra of the House of Representatives gave this assurance to visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during Shultz' meeting with Congress leaders at the historic Manila Hotel.

Shultz arrived here Monday evening from Jakarta for a discussion on the future of U.S. military facilities in Philippine bases with Philippine officials led by President Corazon C. Aquino.

In a so-called "legislative breakfast with selected senators and representatives, Shultz echoed the U.S. Government's continued support for the Philippines. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Mitra, in turn, assured Shultz that the Philippines does not contemplate on demanding "rental" from the Americans for the use of Philippine bases, officials present during the meeting said. "This property is not for the highest bidder, because if it is, other countries may bid for it," Rep. Leonardo Guerrero quoted Mitra as having told Shultz.

Compensation was not discussed during the meeting but Philippine officials mentioned the sufferings of the country and expressed the hope that the U.S. panel in the current review of the Philippine-US military bases agreement would be sympathetic to help strengthen the country.

Newspaper reports in Manila quoting Guerrero said the house speaker also voiced out the Philippine's concern to allow its allies to use the property.

Meanwhile, Senate minority floor leader Juan Ponce Enrile asked the visiting U.S. official about an acceptable time frame in the assumption that there is a need to extend the term of the U.S. military bases for another five or more years.

Shultz' reply was that he could not make any estimate because of the changing situation in the world.

Another congressman, Rep. Raul Daza, said Shultz appealed for understanding of the U.S. position. Shultz was quoted as saying that the U.S. has responsibilities in other parts of the world.

Shultz was also confronted on his reported statement in Washington last month that the state department has rejected the term "rental" and that the U.S. was prepared to pull out from the Philippines rather than give in to demands for higher compensation.

Daza quoted Shultz as saying that the latter was compelled to make "hurried" response from the questioning of Sen. Daniel Inouye, but added that Inouye is a friend of the Philippines.

Shultz has just attended a post ministerial conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers and dialogue partners in Bangkok last week. He is making a round of Asian and Pacific countries before returning to Washington.

Bases Said Topic of Discussion

*HK1207112688 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 12 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] President Corazon Aquino and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz both agreed that the ongoing talks on U.S. military bases in the country would produce clear results. The two leaders also expressed hope that the negotiations would be concluded at the end of this month.

The full details from Sel Baesa.

[Begin recording] The U.S. military bases issue was the principal subject discussed during the 2-hour one-on-one talks between the president and Shultz. The meeting was held at the Music Room of Malacanang early today.

Mrs Aquino described the talks as warm and friendly but gave no further details.

On the other hand, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said the two leaders did not sign any agreement. Manglapus added that the just-concluded talks were fruitful.

Prior to the holding of the one-on-one talks between Mrs Aquino and Shultz, Shultz stressed that the United States supports the Philippines in its efforts to develop the economy.

Sel Baesa, Philippine Broadcasting System News, Malacanang. [end recording]

In related developments, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held a series of talks with top government officials led by President Aquino. Shultz' first meeting took the form of a breakfast meeting in the Manila Hotel, where he had talks with congressional leaders headed by Senate President Jovito Salonga and Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. The meeting lasted 1 hour.

According to Senate President Jovito Salonga, Shultz explained to them that they could not meet the demands presented by the Philippine panel in the ongoing bases agreement review.

Let us listen to the details from Jojo Ismael.

[Begin recording] The Manglapus panel is reportedly asking for \$1 billion as payment or rental for the military bases, while the U.S. Government has made a lower offer amounting to \$0.5 billion.

Salonga said that Shultz also discussed the issue of security, asserting that the problem should be approached from a global standpoint, in which the Philippines is an important element. Shultz did not mention the antinuclear bill recently passed by the Senate, according to Salonga.

Shultz met the members of the Philippine Congress, led by Senate President Salonga and House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr, at the Manila Hotel this morning.

Jojo Ismael reporting from the Senate. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco stated that many members of Congress are in favor of maintaining the military bases as long as the U.S. Government will agree to pay rental of \$1 billion.

[Begin Cuenco recording in English] [Words indistinct] but as I understand, here in the Philippines is the most ideal place to have the bases. [passage indistinct] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Later, Shultz went to the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center] to meet with Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus. The two officials held a closed-door conference, although newsmen were allowed to witness the start of the meeting. No details have yet been released on the contents of the meeting.

After the PICC meeting, Shultz was honored at a luncheon at Malacanang where, in her short remarks, President Aquino noted Secretary Shultz' role in the change in U.S. political perception vis-a-vis the Philippines. [passage omitted]

Bases Conversion Fund in Proposed Budget
HK1207051788 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 12 Jul 88 pp 1, 8

[By reporter Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] A P2.5-billion appropriation earmarked for the conversion of the U.S. military bases is included in the unprogrammed funds portion of the total proposed national budget for 1989 approved by the Cabinet last week. It is meant to be a "strong message" to the United States that Government will not be caught flat-footed in the event the bases have to go, Department of Budget and Management [DBM] officials said yesterday.

This sum is the first of three installments totalling P7.5 billion which Government intends to include in the budget over a three-year period until 1991 when the existing RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement expires.

Budget and Management Undersecretary Benjamin Diokno said the bases conversion fund was not decided on "on the spur of the moment."

He said it had been mulled over by DBM officials since May, adding that Mr. Carague had discussions on the matter with Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod and House Committee on Banks Chairman, Rep. Jose de Venecia of Pangasinan, principal author of a House resolution embodying a contingency plan to cope with a possible withdrawal of the U.S. bases.

Over 50 solons in the House as well as Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Leticia Shahani have expressed their intention to support Mr. De Venecia's resolution.

Mr. Diokno said the Cabinet feels there is a strong possibility Congress will not scrap this specific fund provision. "That particular fund is consistent with views and sentiments expressed in both Houses of Congress," he said.

"The President knew about it (while it was being planned for inclusion into the proposed budget)," he added.

When the money for the proposed fund would come from, Mr. Diokno does not know yet. "It is just a contingency measure that we hope to fund in case we earn extra revenues."

The P2.5 billion bases conversion fund is just one of six items under the P12.8 billion unprogrammed funds which will be added on to the P228.9 billion proposed 1989 obligational budget.

In other words, not merely P228.9 billion but a total of P241.7 billion was approved by the Cabinet last week and which President Aquino will submit to Congress for its approval when it resumes session on July 25.

The other items under the proposed budget's unprogrammed funds portion are P4 billion for foreign-assisted projects, which Mr. Diokno said they had to include there is the worry that "we may run out of appropriation cover particularly if the multibillion dollar polysectoral plan is realized"; P2 billion for general fund adjustment; P2 billion tax expenditure subsidy (for government-owned and controlled corporations [GOCC]); P1.3 billion for the foreign military sales credit program (FMSC); and P1 billion for net transfers to GOCCs.

Mr. Carague said the FMSC had always been availed of by the Armed Forces "but it had never been reflected (Until now) in the budget before and this time, in the spirit of transparency, we want to reflect it."

In defending the inclusion of the unprogrammed funds, Mr. Carague said the P12.8 billion will not be spent unless Government is able to generate expected revenues of P146.9 billion next year.

"Government has to have a certain flexibility in spending for its operations," he said.

What happens if Congress decides to scrap the P12.8 billion unprogrammed funds? "They can do that, but if earnings go beyond estimates, can you imagine the Executive asking the permission of Congress to spend P1 of all revenues beyond P146 billion for its (National Government's) projects?"

Military's Ability To Maintain Bases Questioned
HK1107044588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 11 Jul 88 p 6

[By Roger Garcia Jr.]

[Text] Olongapo City—The Armed Forces of the Philippines may not be able to maintain the U.S. military installations in case the United States decides to pull out of its bases in the country. This dire assessment was made by the newly-installed Subic naval base commander, Commodore Carlito Cunanan. Navy flag-officer-in-command.

In a dialog with Mayor Richard J. Gordon recently, Cunanan also discussed the problem confronting the areas where U.S. military bases are located specifically

Olongapo and Angeles cities. These areas, where residents are highly dependent on the two huge U.S. military installations—Subic and Clark air base—are the ones that will be severely affected in case of a U.S. pullout.

Cunanan cited the "enormous expenses" the Philippine government will have to undertake just to maintain the facilities.

Also present during the courtesy call with the city officials were Subcom [Subic Command] deputy commander Brig. Gen. Artemio Tadiar Jr. and other high ranking Subcom officers.

Gordon, on the other hand, stressed the need for the government to "maximize" the benefits that we derive from the presence of the U.S. bases here. He said: "We should also take into considerations the many benefits that we are getting out of the presence of U.S. bases here. Lets be pragmatic about this whole thing."

The mayor also assured Cunanan that the peace and order situation in this city is so far "manageable." He also gave credit to the newly formed "neighborhood watch" system that assists in the operations of the local military authorities here in maintaining peace and order.

After the meeting the base commander proceeded to Subic to meet U.S. Navy officials and went on an inspection tour on the facility.

House of Representatives Said To Favor Bases
HK1207044588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Jul 88 pp 1, 8

[By Louie Logarta]

[Text] A majority in the House of Representatives favors the retention of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines beyond 1991, Speaker Protempore Antonio Cuenco said yesterday.

"We are just being practical and pragmatic about things at the risk of being accused of being anti-nationalistic," Cuenco said in a talk with newsmen.

Cuenco said that if a straw vote were to be taken to decide the issue, most congressmen would allow the United States to keep their Philippine bases indefinitely provided the price is right and provided the terms of the renewed U.S. bases agreement were beneficial to the interest of the Filipino people.

"There is no doubt about it. It is the general feeling of the House, the country should get no less than a billion a year, or else they (U.S.) should get out," Cuenco said.

In other developments:

Sources said Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has urged the U.S. panel in the ongoing bases review to raise its offer of compensation, saying it would "mean a lot" in the government's decision to keep the bases beyond 1991.

Transportation and Communications Secretary Rainerio Reyes said he is throwing his support behind the move to retain U.S. military facilities in the country.

According to him, the Philippines will lose the best U.S. radar facilities in detecting incoming foreign aircraft or ships if the bases go.

Cuenco said many congressmen believe the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement which expires in three years should be renewed only on a yearly basis and not for a long-term period.

He also said it would also be a good idea for the Aquino Administration to consult the people on the bases extension issue. He said Filipinos should have the "last say" on the matter because it will affect their lives.

"Basta may perang dumadating, okay lang ito" ["So long as money comes in, it's okay"], Cuenco said. He added that at the present time, the country still needs the U.S. military bases due to financial dictates "just like the U.S. needs us."

He said "the Americans need our bases very badly and it would be very uneconomical for them to pull out. They cannot afford this at the present time."

At the same time, Cuenco criticized the executive branch for its failure to formulate a common stand on the bases.

Cuenco said one of the major issues still to be ironed out is the anti-nukes provision in the Constitution. He said several House members believe that the anti-nukes bill approved in the Senate is "too radical." He said recommendations to adopt the "Spanish formula" have been forwarded to House leaders.

Spain allows U.S. naval vessels bearing nuclear weapons to dock in its ports if they are only in transit. Spain, however, does not allow any permanent storage of U.S. nuclear weapons in its territory.

In a related development, a source said that the Philippine panel has told its U.S. counterpart in the ongoing bases review "that whatever they commit now would mean a lot" in the Philippine decision on the future of the military facilities.

Manglapus has repeatedly declared that the current talks are a review, and as such, have nothing to do with the fate of the bases after 1991.

The Philippine panel has reportedly indicated to the Americans that it may recommend a favorable decision on an extension of the bases pact after 1991 if the U.S. moved to meet even half-way Philippine demands.

Filipino negotiators, according to sources, have asked for a compensation that is "realistic, reasonable and with basis."

Sources said the Philippines will settle for a compensation amount not lower than \$1 billion a year for the remaining fiscal years 1990-1991. The U.S. on the other hand, is reportedly willing to pay at most about \$500 million annually.

Editorial Views Ties With U.S., Bases Issue
HK1207052388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Jul 88 p 4

["Editorial": "Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Ties"]

[Text] This is a good time to reiterate our position on the U.S. military bases, with the hope that Mr. Shultz would gain an insight into the mounting opposition from a growing number of Filipinos to the retention of the American facilities beyond 1991-92.

What some foreign observers and a handful of colonial minded Filipinos have been describing as a rising tide of anti-Americanism is, for the most part, just an illusion which some quarters are exploiting to discredit the genuinely nationalist character of the anti-bases movement. There, in fact, continues to be a rich fund of goodwill for the American people and an enduring admiration for things American in this country.

But there is also a growing awareness of the need for Filipinos to assert their independence and uphold their nation's sovereignty. With that has come the realization that the traditional special ties between the Philippines and the United States need to be re-evaluated and re-defined along the lines of equality and mutual respect. More and more Filipinos are beginning to understand that America's military bases on Philippine soil constitute a diminution of their claims to sovereignty.

The bases stand as the clearest indication of the patron client relationship between Washington and Manila, a relationship that frequently compels the U.S. government to interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines, whether U.S. officials care to admit it or not. These ties have also prevented the Philippines from establishing any meaningful friendship with other nations which are not within the sphere of U.S. influence, exposed Filipinos to the likelihood of wholesale annihilation in the event of nuclear war, unduly involved them in international antagonisms which were not of their making, and denied them the privilege to be regarded as a truly independent people.

Worst of all, the U.S. bases have caused Filipinos to become embroiled in a civil war where one side has the advantage of pointing out convenient and undeniable symbols of the obsequiousness of the ruling regime to a foreign power. Those symbols are Clark, Subic and all the other U.S. military installations. Those facilities have become, as others correctly pointed out, the bases of our nation's insecurity.

No longer convincing is the argument that the bases are here for mutual defense. Filipinos have acquired enough sophistication to continue believing that line. No longer do the bases' lease excite them. They realize that any more "assistance" would only aggravate further Manila's dependence on Washington.

More and more Filipinos simply want the bases to go. Not to allow some other superpower to come in and fill up the so-called vacuum. But rather to uphold their national interest. And Americans should not be resentful of Filipinos for this decision. It could even happen that U.S. acceptance of it would lead to even better ties with the Philippines, a relationship that is grounded in mutual respect and not intrigue, in partnership and not dependence, in dignity and not in shame.

Gromyko Assures USSR Will Not Support Insurgents
HK1207094188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] USSR President Andrei Gromyko assured that they will not support the communist rebels in the country. Gromyko issued the statement before members of the Philippine Congress who are presently in Moscow. The details from Jojo Ismael.

[Begin recording] A delegation from the Philippine Congress, presently in Moscow and led by Senator Orlando Mercado, has officially met with top USSR officials on three important issues which included the communist insurgency, the RP-USSR Trade relations, and the retention of the U.S. military bases in the country. The delegation met with President Gromyko and the Russian leader said that the USSR will not and has no plans to support the communist rebels in the Philippines. Gromyko explained that due to the USSR's policy on perestroika or their economic restructuring, and their policy on non-interference, the Philippines can rest assured that Russia will never be an accomplice to the plans of the Philippine communists. [end recording]

CPP Reported Recruiting Overseas Filipinos
HK1207021588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has started organizing overseas Filipinos for their 19-year-old insurgency. The military disclosed details today, citing documents reportedly seized from an alleged member of the Asia-Pacific command of the

party's international department. The documents indicated that the local rebels have set up bases in Hong Kong and Borneo and have established solidarity linkages [as heard] with foreign liberation movements. A suspected CPP member, Noel Villalba, was arrested by the military on July 2 upon his return to Manila from Hong Kong. He denied charges, saying he was a church worker based in the crown colony. The documents said recruitment in Hong Kong should be stepped up among the 34,000 Filipinos working there as maids, musicians and journalists. The documents referred to a breakthrough in the organizational work among Filipino workers in Borneo and showed Villalba had contacts in Malaysia. Two [words indistinct] social groups in Hong Kong however said the colony was an unlikely base for Philippine communist activity.

NPA Leader Identifies Church as Fund Safekeeper
*HK1107103188 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Text] A top Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]-NPA leader said that funds for communist organization are channeled through the National Council of Churches of the Philippines [NCCP]. For details here is Bing Formento.

[Begin recording] A top CPP/NPA leader revealed that funds for the communist group coming from foreign countries are being channeled through the NCCP. This was admitted during the investigation by Noel Villalba alias Ben, member of Asia-Pacific Committee [ASPAC] a CPP International Department unit based in Hong Kong, who was captured by military authorities last 2 July 1988.

In a tactical interrogation, Villalba discussed the procedures through which funds from abroad were sent to the Philippines underground movement, and named the National Council of Churches of the Philippines as the safekeeper. Villalba, the CPP Party Group Secretary, received a project proposal with \$20,000 fund from the (PHILTRIA) [not further identified], a religious sector association in Hong Kong. Villalba arrived in the country on 25 June, and was scheduled to return to Hong Kong on 30 June. This was announced by the General Secretary of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines Feliciano Carino who claimed that Villalba was missing since 27 June. He wrote Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos regarding the disappearance of Villalba.

We later learned that Villalba was arrested by military authorities after his meeting with other CPP/NPA leaders at St Francis Village, Kainta, Rizal.

According to the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines report to Secretary Ramos, Villalba is a CPP full-pledge member, and is responsible for the organization of the Bohol underground movement. He became the secretary of the Southern Area Committee, [word indistinct] Eastern Visayas Regional

Party Committee as the second highest CPP personality in Leyte in 1979. He joined the Ecumenical Center for Development as the Research Documentation and Publication coordinator. He was ECU [as heard] deputy director in 1985, and was one of the CPP members operating in Metro Manila. He also joined the Asian Committee for People's Organization as coordinator in 1986.

A statement signed by Villalba indicated that the \$20,000 which came from the West German Funding Agency was deposited in a bank in the name of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines. The fund, in the form of a bank draft, was deposited in the NCCP bank account which was entered at the International Bank of Asia and America. Sixty percent of the said fund was allocated for the CPP's Asia-Pacific Committee from where the CPP's finance commission gets its fund.

Villalba also admitted that the money he was getting from the fund was delivered to CPP cadres for arms purchase for the use of NPA guerillas.

Bing Formento of DZRH news, Mobile 11. [end recording]

Four CPP-NPA Leaders Captured in Quezon City
*HK1107055188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
11 Jul 88 pp 1, 19*

[By Aris R. Ilagan and Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Army intelligence agents captured last Saturday four leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) in a 30-minute chase on Katipunan Road in Quezon City. Captured were Jorge Madlos, alias "Ka [Comrade] Kaskie" and "Ka Oris;" Veleriano Alvarando, alias "Ka Yoyong" and "Ka Rudy;" Anastacio Cortez, alias "Ka Daniel," and Elpidio Latorilla, alias "Ka Norman," all based in Mindanao, the military said.

Madlos is the head of the Northeastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (NEMRPC) covering Surigao and Agusan and member of the Mindanao Commission or "Komisyon sa Mindanao" (Kommid) and a Central Committee member of the CPP, the military added. Alvarando is the chief of the Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (SMRPC) covering Davao and North Cotabato, while Cortez and Latorilla are members of the communications-electronics staff of Kommid.

In a press conference, Brig. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, Philippine Army chief, presented the four CPP-NPA suspects before mediamen. Adalem said the four had been under surveillance for three weeks after the Army intelligence unit was tipped off by citizens that they were coming to Manila.

Seized from the alleged CPP-NPA safe house were many subversive documents, an "Apple" micro-computer, two radio-telephone model machines, an ICOM transceiver radio, 49 telescopic antennas, two computers, a battery charger, and other powerful communications equipment.

The four were arrested on their way to a staff conference at about 10 a.m. last Saturday in Quezon City. They tried to elude arrest but were cornered at the corner of Katipunan Road and Aurora Boulevard in QC, the Army chief said.

Adalem said that Army follow-up operations also led to the raid on their alleged safe house at 46 Basketball St., New Francis Subdivision, Cainta, Rizal.

Last February and March, military agents also seized in raids in San Juan and Quezon City similar communications equipment from two alleged CPP-NPA safe houses, revealing the extent of the CPP's operations in the country.

Adalem said the four CPP leaders had prices on their head, ranging from P50,000 to P150,000 each.

He said that during the Mindanao ceasefire talks in 1986, Madlos was his counterpart on the CPP-NPA side. When the negotiations failed, Mindanao became the center of the CPP-NPA countryside operations, Adalem said.

He said the four CPP leaders will undergo tactical interrogation at Fort Bonifacio in Makati before they will be taken to Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila.

Early last week, 24 alleged CPP-NPA members were captured by military agents in a series of raids on 13 alleged CPP-NPA safe houses in Quezon City. Ten of the 24 men arrested were, however, released by the Armed Forces for lack of evidence against them. The rest were detained in Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City.

Adalem said the arrest of the four CPP-NPA Mindanao leaders was another big blow to the communist expansion drive in the South, particularly in Davao and Cotabato.

Military Raids Suspected Iloilo NPA Safehouse
HK1107133588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] The military raided a suspected NPA safe house in Iloilo City. Details from Leila Sese from Iloilo City.

[Begin recording] Elements of the 324th PC Company led by Captain Juan Mabugat Jr raided a suspected NPA safe house in Burgos Street, Iloilo City at midnight last Saturday.

However, the residents of the safe house, identified only as Comrade Sonny, Comrade Raj and Comrade Radi, eluded their captors by escaping through the windows before arrival of government troopers. Nevertheless, the raiding team was able to confiscate a .45-calibre pistol and 5 magazines of light ammunition, one fragmentation grenade, some clothing and various subversive documents.

The raid was launched following reports of the arrival of three members of the Alex Boncayao Brigade in Iloilo city last week. [end recording]

Thailand

Pro-Iran Group Condemns U.S. on Plane Downing
BK1107015788 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Hat Yai—A newly-emerged pro-Iranian Muslim group that attended an Islamic seminar here has vowed to follow the international Islamic community in retaliating against the United States for murdering Iranian jet passengers.

Moderate Sunni Muslims at the three-day seminar on Hajj (the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca) stressed politics and anti-US sentiment at the peaceful gathering, according to reporters observing the meeting.

Scores of security forces crowded the President Hotel to monitor the seminar, held in a room decorated with Iranian flags and symbols.

On Thursday [7 July], an official of the Iranian Embassy's cultural centre denied reports that his agency was sponsoring the seminar. "I totally don't know about the meeting," he said.

However, he said "the whole of Thailand" should condemn the US act.

Thai military sources had said earlier that the participants would plan anti-US protests, particularly at the US Consulate in Songkhla, during the meeting, but none were reported.

Authorities said a number of foreigners, mostly Malaysians, joined the seminar organized by the Islamic cultural Centre of Yala province.

Sources said authorities had tried to screen participants for fear that foreign intervention might cause turmoil. The seminar, however, proceeded peacefully.

"We want to show that many Thais condemn the American act," said Sarayut Sakunnasantisat, chairman of the Yala centre. "Our group consider (the shooting) inhuman and barbaric."

A sophisticated Persian Gulf-based US Vincennes warship blew an Iranian commercial plane with 290 people out of the sky on July 3 [as a] hostile jet fighter.

Sarayut said he is leading a group of Thai Muslims "following (the Iranian spiritual leader) Ayatollah Khomeyni who has behaved in accordance with the Koran."

He said his group, which has between 1,000 and 2,000 members, will comply with any resolution of Muslims worldwide in connection with the Gulf tragedy.

Many young Shi'a Muslims were seen in the seminar room after the departure of Sunni Muslims.

Japan Said 'Outshining' Dialogue Partners
BK1107030388 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
11 Jul 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Japan To Eclipse US Role in Asia"]

[Text] The ASEAN meeting ended last week with Japan outshining other dialogue partners, grabbing centre stage away from the United States for the first time.

Speeches of US Secretary of State George Shultz during meetings with ASEAN foreign ministers were not impressive and lacked the strong commitments vitally needed from the world's most powerful nation.

Japan, meanwhile, offered to fund a peacekeeping force and send civilians to an international election monitoring team for Kampuchea. Economically, Japan again broke new ground by pledging to send business and technical specialists from its private sector to modernize ASEAN economies along Japanese lines.

Another first is Tokyo's willingness to provide economic aid tailored to recipients' needs. Gone are the days when Southeast Asian nations have to take whatever is offered from its Northeast Asian brother.

Essentially, Japan sees the US as a nation in decline. With its new economic might, Japan wants to share the US burden of supplying aid and security.

Japan's surge into new economic fields will bring less outcry than its political moves. Throughout Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno's trip here, Japanese officials kept stressing that Japan will never again return to the military chauvinism that has instilled a deep-rooted fear still present in this region.

Time won't erase the fears but it may confirm Tokyo's intentions. For now, all ASEAN countries welcome Japanese investment and presence with open arms. They trust that Japan is using its financial clout to improve world peace and stability.

Lest we forget, the US is still a vital nation, with unchallenged military power and the world's largest economy.

But American prowess has been tamed by its protectionist attitude toward the region. Other countries hoping for bold moves on the refugee front want the US to allow more resettlement and call out loudly for another UN refugee conference.

In the foreseeable future, there is one area that Japan cannot substitute for the US—the defence of Asia. What Tokyo can do is contribute non-military assistance to countries such as Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia which are responsible for securing the Strait of Malacca—the vital sealane for Japan's oil shipments.

The American presence will continue to play an important role to counter Soviet military influence. Any rapid Japanese military expansion, whether in response to a Soviet build-up or not, will be interpreted negatively.

But with its willingness to fund the peace troops that would pour into Kampuchea following a settlement to the almost 10-year conflict, Japan is moving in the right direction. And Japan will feel itself compelled to become even more sensitive to attitudes in the rest of Asia.

Sihanouk Says SRV Wants Khmer Rouge Return
BK0907005588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
9 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk accused Hanoi yesterday of wanting the Khmer Rouge to take power again to provide a "golden pretext" for another invasion of Kampuchea.

Sihanouk told reporters he is proposing a Kampuchean national army with general staff from all four Kampuchean parties to prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge.

"Then the Khmer Rouge would be a member of the quadripartite organization, and I think they would not be able to exploit the situation after the departure of Vietnamese troops," the prince said.

Sihanouk had a 40-minute discussion yesterday with the US Secretary of State George Shultz at the Oriental Hotel.

At the meeting, Shultz handed Sihanouk a letter from President Ronald Reagan inviting the prince to Washington, according to US State Department spokesman Charles Redman. He said the prince planned to visit the United States in the fall.

Sihanouk confirmed that his two coalition partners, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, will attend the informal meeting in Indonesia tentatively scheduled on July 25.

He said it is not possible to disarm the Khmer Rouge because "China wants to keep the Khmer Rouge armed."

Another necessary step to safeguard the security of Kampuchea, the prince said, is to have an international peace-keeping force. He expressed gratitude to the United States, Thailand, Japan and ASEAN countries, which favour sending a strong international peace-keeping force.

The prince at first retracted his support of peace-keeping forces during a meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers on Tuesday. Later, he said he continued to support the idea of such a force.

Japan is the first industrialized country to express willingness to contribute financially to the proposed force in Kampuchea and to dispatch non-military personnel to supervise the general election after Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea.

Sihanouk said the idea of a peace-keeping force will be discussed with Premier Hun Sen of Phnom Penh's Heng Samrin government.

"Both Khmer Rouge and the regime of Phnom Penh are opposed to the sending of a international peace-keeping force," he said.

"The Khmer Rouge wants to retake our Kampuchea after the departure of foreign troops, and the Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh want to let the Khmer Rouge take over in order to have a golden pretext to re-enter Kampuchea," he said.

The prince said that then the Vietnamese troops could reoccupy the country without any condemnation from the international community.

Vietnam must adopt a new two-phase strategy because it is being condemned internationally and isolated economically, Sihanouk said.

He said its first phase is to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, and the second is to return to Kampuchea without any international condemnation.

PRC Envoy Holds Banquet for Prince Sihanouk
BK1107082788 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] Zhang Dewei, PRC ambassador to Thailand and concurrently ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife held a banquet in honor of DK President Prince Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique at the PRC Embassy on the night of 7 July.

In his toast, Ambassador Zhang spoke highly of Prince Sihanouk's patriotic spirit. He also pointed out that historical facts prove Prince Sihanouk is an outstanding

leader of the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people cannot deviate from the leadership of Prince Sihanouk at present or in the future. Ambassador Zhang also said that the Chinese Government firmly supports Prince Sihanouk's just undertakings and his efforts for a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue.

In his speech, Prince Sihanouk thanked the Chinese Government, the Thai Government, and their peoples for supporting Cambodia's struggle against Vietnamese occupation. He also said that the Cambodian people hope to see peace in their country as soon as possible. The Cambodian people will have to continue their struggle if Vietnam does not want to end the war.

Army Order on TV Coverage Called 'Absurd'
BK1107023788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Jul 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Turning Neutrality Into Absurdity"]

[Text] Neutrality in the upcoming election is a laudible principle to which all Government agencies should adhere. But neutrality is not the only duty of the Government and its agencies. Promoting greater understanding of the democratic process is equally important.

The Army Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee's order for TV Channels 5 and 7 to ban the airing of virtually anything to do with candidates and political parties is taking neutrality too far. The decision is absurd.

Unlike past coverage of parliamentary sessions, in which Government ministers would be seen and heard while Opposition politicians had their words summarised by reporters, television news broadcasts have become more balanced in their coverage of elections. During the current campaign, television coverage has been responsible and timely, occasionally breaking news before the print media even learned of the development.

Like the Government, the press—broadcast and print—should play a role in promoting the democratic process. This can best be done by presenting the policies, statements and opinions of officials as fairly as possible so that voters are aware of the choices before them. The new Army order not only prevents television stations from performing their professional duty, but contradicts the stated Government policy of promoting democracy and urging the people to turn out on election day.

Banning the broadcast of pictures and names of candidates and parties reduces political coverage to a yawn and robs viewers of the information they need to make intelligent decisions.

The Army's order should be revoked so that voters will have the opportunity to exercise their democratic rights fully—a decision that will affect all our lives, perhaps for as long as four years.

Briefs

First Half Year Rice Export

According to the Business Economics Department, in the first half of this year Thailand exported 1.74 million metric tons of rice, worth about 12,392 million baht. The amount decreased by 27 percent as compared with the same period of 1987, but the value increased by 17 percent. The average export price this year increased from 4,441 baht per metric ton in 1987 to 7,131 baht. [Excerpt][BK11071101 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Jun 88]

Vietnam

Decree Issued on Foreign Aircraft Overflights
BK1107162788 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11—The Council of Ministers has made public a decision concerning regulations for inbound and outbound foreign flying means over Vietnamese air space.

The regulations cover all aircraft and other flying means other than Vietnamese registered ones. Permission by the Vietnamese Government must be secured on the basis of agreements previously concluded between Vietnam and other countries, for flights effected by foreign flying means to carry passengers, for flights effected by foreign flying means to carry passengers, baggage, goods, postal parcels and postal matter to serve other economic activities and health and hygiene activities, to carry out scientific experiments and research, to conduct training in service of cultural and sportive activities, and to carry out search and rescue or relief operation in case of natural disasters or accidents. Permission by the Vietnamese Government must also be secured for all extraordinary flights.

Foreign flying means entering or leaving Vietnamese air space must keep to designated points. When overflying Vietnam, they must abide by Vietnamese laws and regulations on civil aviation, keep to routes fixed for foreign flying means by the Vietnamese authorities and submit themselves to Vietnamese control and guidance.

Foreign flying means are not allowed to carry war materials or war means such as weapons, ammunition, explosives, intelligence-gathering means, noxious substances and pollutants.

Vietnam will come to the rescue of foreign flying means should accidents occur to them in Vietnamese air space. Foreign organizations and agencies wishing to take part in rescue operations must seek Vietnam's permission.

Foreign flying means that violate any of the regulations will be intercepted or forced to land for investigation, and interception and forced landing procedures are to be

made public by the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation. Sanctions include forced landing for inspection and investigation, warning, withdrawal of flight permits and cancelation of flights, compensatory damages, fines and trial by the Vietnamese court.

The Ministry of National Defence is entrusted with the task of controlling all flying activities within the country's air space and has the power to take necessary measures to intercept and otherwise cope with offending foreign flying means.

The General Department of Civil Aviation has the task of organising, supervising and guiding all foreign flying means operating in corridors and at airports designated for international air traffic. In coordination with the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and other authorities, it is responsible for the issue of flight permits and the settlement of violations.

New Nationality, Criminal Laws Announced
BK0907160888 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT
9 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 9 July—The Office of the National Assembly and the State Council called a press conference here today to make public the law on nationality and law on penal procedure.

The conference was presided over by Vu Mao, director of the sponsoring office. Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien introduced to the mediamen the content of the law on nationality which, he said, reflected the renovative spirit of the resolution of the sixth party congress.

For his part, Minister of Justice Phan Hien spoke of the law on penal procedure. He said that the law embodies the democratic and humanitarian characters of the socialist legislation which is to respect the citizens' basic rights. This law also stresses the role of mass organizations and citizens in combating crimes, contributing to the maintenance of public order and security, and making healthy all social relations, he added.

Vu Mao, Phan Hien, and Nguyen Dy Nien answered many questions by newsmen.

Radio Views 1987 Agricultural Tax Collection
BK1007142888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Article by radio correspondent Le Dao on 1987 agricultural tax collection]

[Summary] "As of 31 March 1988, the country had fulfilled 92 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm for crops in 1987. This figure, which does not include the amount of tax exemption or reduction, also represents only 92 percent of the actual amount of tax

collection in 1986. Although tax collection from perennial plants throughout the country in 1987 reached only 91 percent of the set target, its value increased by 3.5 times compared with 1986.

"The 18 provinces and cities throughout the country that fulfilled or basically fulfilled the agricultural tax collection norm for 1987 are Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Hanoi, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Son La, Dong Thap, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Lam Dong, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, and Tien Giang. Localities whose agricultural tax collection fell short of the target are Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh, Song Be, and Cao Bang."

"In many localities, only the norm for agricultural tax collection in money was fulfilled, mainly through price differences, while agricultural tax collection in kind for 1987 fell short of the target and decreased amazingly compared with 1986. This situation has caused grain supply to encounter difficulties, the north to suffer a serious food shortage, and grain prices in both parts of the country to soar unexpectedly. It has also compelled the state to use an excessive amount of money to add a grain price differential allowance to the wages of cadres, workers, civil servants, and armed forces personnel, thus leading to a constant increase in budgetary overdraft."

In its report on agricultural taxes for 1987, the Ministry of Finance noted that some localities with a relatively high rate of tax imposition did not complain about high taxes while certain provinces with an exceedingly low rate of tax imposition did. This is an issue set forth for various party committee and administrative echelons in political and ideological indoctrination work aimed at encouraging the people to satisfactorily implement policies on agricultural taxes.

However, in encouraging the peasants to make more contributions other than agricultural taxes, many localities still seek to introduce many kinds of contributions other than those stipulated in the system, that are beyond the peasants' endurance. It is necessary for all localities to overcome and adjust this matter.

"It can be said that scrupulously executing the present policies on agricultural taxes is an effective measure to implement the Party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 11 on emergency measures against inflation. All localities must scrupulously execute all policies encouraging tax payment that have been enforced, especially all laws on taxation and state revenue. No echelons are allowed to modify or devise the revenue system at will or to fail to fulfill the duty of contributing to the state budget."

Government 'Taken to Task' on Food Shortages
BK1007074888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT
10 Jul 88

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Hanoi, July 10 (AFP)—The Vietnamese Government has been severely taken to task by the National

Assembly because of a famine that has killed at least 26 people and affected 10 million, press reports here say.

The press was allowed to attend all debates during last month's National Assembly session and members of the Council of Ministers were required to personally respond to deputies' questions, said LAO DONG (LABOUR), the union weekly, in its most recent edition.

"But very few minister-comrades acknowledged their errors and their insufficiencies, and the others searched for all sorts of arguments to put the blame on others," the journal said.

Nguyen Cong Tan, the agriculture and food industry minister, had to face questions about a report read at the Assembly saying that food shortages had affected 10 million people and killed 26 this year.

Several provinces in central and north Vietnam suffered from lack of food for several months partly due to bad harvests last year but mostly because of incompetent management of resources at national level, observers said.

Le Cong Hoan, a deputy from the central province of Binh Tri Thien, reproached the minister for having "denied responsibility," said the most recent issue of the communist youth journal TIEN PHONG (AVANT-GARDE).

"The people want to know who is responsible. This is the third session of the 8th assembly since June 1987 and the situation gets worse after every session," he was quoted as saying.

"Our confidence is shaken, how can we give explanations to the people? We want our nation's leaders to tell us why an agricultural country liberated for 13 years still cannot produce fertilizer and pesticides."

A deputy from Ho Chi Minh City called for "severe sanctions" against the agriculture minister, the TIEN PHONG said.

"The people have never been officially informed of the situation and we have only been brought up to date through rumours. Why can't we start a campaign to 'fight the famine' as we did during the first resistance war?" he asked, referring to Vietnam's successful battle to oust the French in the 1950's.

He said the government was responsible for "letting the people suffer from hunger."

Ha Van Ban, interim party secretary of the northern province of Thanh Hoa which is one of the most gravely affected by the food shortage, said the government had required his province to send tens of thousands of tons of rice "when they knew that the stocks were about to be exhausted," TIEN PHONG said.

Ha Trong Hoa, former party secretary of Thanh Hoa, was fired last month by the party Central Committee for "abuse of power" and corruption. He was also accused of having falsified the province's economic statistics for years.

Truong Quang Duoc, mayor of Haiphong, Vietnam's biggest port, reproached the Council of Ministers for "refusing to listen to advice" from other government organisations and the people in the affected areas, said NHAN DAN (THE PEOPLE).

"It is abnormal that the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers do not pay any attention to the cries of the people. Information has been changed and filtered before belatedly reaching leaders," the Communist Party newspaper quoted him as saying.

"We call on the government to give complete figures to the National Assembly. It doesn't matter if they are bad as long as they correspond to reality," he said.

The National Assembly session in June also saw the delegates insist for the first time on having a choice between two candidates for the premiership before the 500 deputies elected Do Muoi as the new prime minister.

Leaders Greet Mongolia National Day
BK1107025488 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT
10 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10—Vietnam party and state leaders have extended their warmest greetings to their Mongolian counterparts on the occasion of Mongolia's 67th National Day (July 11). The message, jointly signed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; and Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was sent to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In their message, the Vietnamese leaders expressed their joy at the great achievements recorded by the Mongolian people in the past 67 years and wished them still greater successes in their national construction. The Vietnamese leader sincerely thanked the Mongolian party, government and people for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle as well as their present national construction and defence. They wished the fraternal friendship and allround cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia further consolidation and development in the interests of the two peoples, of peace and socialism in Asia and the world over. On this occasion, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent their greetings to their Mongolian counterparts, Lodongiin Rinchin and T.S. Gombosuren respectively.

Nguyen Co Thach Greet's Iraqi Ties Anniversary
BK0907155188 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT
9 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 9 July—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his warmest greetings to Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnam-Iraqi diplomatic relations (10 July).

Nguyen Co Thach's message said: "Pleased by the fine development of the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries over the past 20 years, I am firmly confident that those relations will be further consolidated and strengthened in the interests of our two peoples, and of peace and development all over the world."

Albanian Ambassador Gives Reception on 8 July
BK0807162788 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT
8 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 8 July—Albanian Ambassador to Vietnam Syrja Laze gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 45th Army Day of Albania (10 July).

Present among others were Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defence; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department; and Le Trang, deputy head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

Addressing the meeting, Ambassador Syrja Laze expressed his joy at the development of the friendship and solidarity between the armies and peoples of the two countries. He wished the Vietnamese Army and people new achievements in their implementation of the tasks laid down by the sixth party congress.

For his part, Tran Van Quang thanked the Albanian Army and people for their constant and strong support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese Army and people in their just revolutionary struggle. Ambassador Syrja Laze and Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang proposed toasts to the development of the friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Albania.

Briefs

Aid From FAO

Recently, the Food and Agriculture Organization donated some boat engines and fishing nets to Binh Tri Thien Province to help it quickly restore its fishery, which suffered great losses as a result of typhoons and floods in 1985. Bo Trach District received eight 9-hp boat engines and 1.5 metric tons of fishing nets. [Summary] [BK25060954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Jun 88]

Joint Economic Ventures

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations has granted a permit for the Vung Tau-Con Dao Import-Export Corporation to embark on joint economic ventures with two companies from Thailand and Hong Kong. Through the first joint venture, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Import-Export Corporation and a Thai shrimp company will engage in shrimp farming and processing of refrigerated shrimp-based products for export. With the second joint project, the corporation will collaborate with a Hong Kong garment factory in manufacturing garments for export. Both production facilities will be based in Vung Tau. [Summary] [BK28060933 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Jun 88]

Dac Lac High Grain Output

During the 1987-88 winter-spring crop season, peasants in Dac Lac Province have completed the wet winter-spring rice transplanting on 11,873 hectares of land.

Thanks to proper water irrigation work and intensive cultivation patterns, peasants have reaped 41-43 quintals of paddy per hectare, or 2 quintals more than last year's yield per hectare. Local peasants are now concentrating efforts on preparing the soil for the 10th-month rice transplanting. [Summary] [BK28061103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 88]

Slow Grain Delivery

So far, peasants in Binh Tri Thien Province have basically completed the winter-spring rice harvest. The average yield is 25.5 quintals per hectare. If converted to paddy equivalent, the total grain output would stand at 228,000 tonnes, or an increase of 3.1 percent compared with last year. However, the delivery of grain to state granaries has progressed at a very slow speed. Only about 15,000 tons of grain has been delivered to state granaries, or 25 percent of the planned norms. [Summary] [BK28061037 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 88]

Australia

300 Protest Iranair Downing at U.S. Consulate
*BK0907121688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT
9 Jul 88*

[Text] Sydney, July 9 (AFP)—More than 300 Muslims marched on the U.S. Consulate here Saturday to protest against the shooting down by a U.S. warship last Sunday of an Iranian airliner with the loss of 290 lives.

After marching to the consulate, the demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans before dispersing without incident.

The demonstrators also held prayers for victims of the disaster.

The protest was organised by the Sydney-based Al-Zahra Islamic Centre.

Tasmania Warns Against Admitting Soviet Trawlers
*BK1107065888 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Text] Tasmania is expected to take a hard line against Soviet trawlers fishing in Australian waters when fisheries ministers meet in Queensland on Friday. Tasmania's minister, Mr Groom, says the state government has already warned of security risks involved in the proposal.

Mr Groom says that with Soviet vessels up to 90 meters long seeking access to Australia's sea fisheries, there is concern about the possible depletion in fish stocks.

Briefs

Smart Bomb Developed

Canberra, June 24—Australian scientists are close to perfecting the world's smartest bomb, capable of doing the same job as a million-dollar missile at a fraction of the cost. Defence Science and Personnel Minister [title as published] Mrs Ros Kelly today released details of the bomb, developed by scientists at the Defence Science and Technology Organisation in South Australia. The 250 kg bomb can be launched from one of the RAAF's [Royal Australian Air Force] Hornet fighters or F-111 fighter-bombers more than 20 km away from the target, depending on the height of the aircraft. It then glides to the target. A programmable digital autopilot allows the bomb to change course and approach the target from any direction. The bomb was successfully tested earlier this month at Woomera in South Australia. [Text] *[BK1107090288 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 25 Jun 88 p 7 BK]*

Fiji

India's Criticism of Security Powers Rejected
*BK1107063088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT
11 Jul 88*

[Text] Suva, July 11 (AFP)—Fiji Monday rejected India's criticism of its internal security decree as reflecting a "gross misunderstanding" of the situation in this South Pacific island republic.

Home Affairs Minister Brigadier General Sitiveni Rabuka said in a statement that the Indian Government's criticism of the decree was "another typical example of gross misunderstanding of the situation in Fiji."

Brig Gen Rabuka, who ousted the Indian-dominated elected government of Timoci Bavadra on May 14 last year, said he had given public assurances that the wide powers assigned to him under the decree would not be abused.

"Indeed," he added, "they have not been abused."

He said tough measures were necessary after the discovery of large quantities of illegal arms destined for Fiji, including a 12-tonne consignment seized in Sydney.

India's Foreign Ministry released a statement on July 7, regretting the way in which what it termed the "draconian" decree was applied.

The statement said the real reason for the decree was political and intended for use against Fiji's ethnic Indian population, which slightly outnumbers the indigenous Melanesians.

India called for national reconciliation in Fiji, adding that the decree should be rescinded and detainees released.

Five men and a woman, all Indians, are currently being held under the decree, which allows for detention of up to two years without charge or trial.

Brig Gen Rabuka said: "We in Fiji do not need to be told what we ought to do and ought not to do in our sovereign country, the same as we will not tell the Government of India what to do in its own country."

Referring to the deaths of Sikhs in India and the "slaughter by Indian forces of Tamils in Sri Lanka," he said: "Not a single citizen has been killed in Fiji."

"The interim administration has taken steps to ensure that the situation remains that way," he said.

Papua New Guinea

Prime Minister Namaliu Names New Cabinet *BK0807102688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 8 Jul 88*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's new Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu named his cabinet here Friday with political powerbroker Michael Somare as foreign minister.

Mr Namaliu told a news conference that his appointment did not reflect political expediency and admitted he had not been able to satisfy everyone within his six-party coalition.

He said he had warned all his ministers they would be subject to a code of conduct.

Mr Namaliu this week won a vote of no confidence against former Prime Minister Paias Wingti.

Mr Namaliu was last month named leader of the Pangu Pati after Mr Somare, who has twice served as primer minister, declared his intention to retire to the back benches.

In what observers said was a delicate balance of regional and political loyalties, Mr Namaliu's Pangu Pati, with 28 MP's the largest in the government, has 13 ministries including the premiership.

The Papuan bloc, with 15 seats in Parliament, received seven portfolios, including the deputy premiership.

Of the smaller parties: The Melanesian Alliance with eight seats has four ministries; the National Party with five seats has three ministries; and the League for National Advancement with three seats has one ministry.

Mr Namaliu unveiled a 26-man cabinet, saying he had reserved two portfolios to be distributed by Melanesian Alliance leader Father John Momis on his return from his electorate at the weekend.

The cabinet:

Prime minister—Rabbie Namaliu
Deputy prime minister and public service—Akoka Doi
Finance and planning—Paul Pora
Civil aviation—Bernard Vogae
Defence—Arnold Marsipal
Minerals and energy—to be announced
Provincial affairs—Father John Momis
Housing—to be announced
Agriculture, livestock—Galen Lang
Works—Paul Wanjik
Foreign affairs—Michael Somare
Justice—Bernard Narakobi
Administrative services—Paul Kamod
Forests—Karl Stack
Labour, employment—Peter Garong
Home affairs—Timothy Bonga
Minister for state assisting the PM [prime minister]—John Giheno
Environment, conservation—Jim Yer Waim
Correctional services—Melchior Pep
Finance, planning—Paul Pora
Communications—Malipu Balakau
Police—Mathias Ijape
Transport—Anthony Temo
Education—Jack Genia
Fisheries—Allan Ebu
Trade and industry—Galeva Kwarara
Culture and tourism—Gerald Beona
Lands—Kala Swokin
Health—Robert Suckling

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